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A LITERATURE AND RECORDS SEARCH ON THE CULTURAL
RESOURCES OF THE PORTAGE, WISCONSIN AREA

August, 1980

Philip H. Salkin
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RESOURCES OF THE PORTAGE, WISCONSIN AREA

August, 1980

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Whitewater, Wisconsin

Conducted Under the Auspices of Contract No. DACW37-79-C-
0203 with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul Division

Abstract

In Fall, 1979, the author conducted a literature and records search on the cultural resources of the Portage, Wisconsin area. Despite the relative dearth of professional archaeological investigations in the area, the author compiled a list of 131 prehistoric or historic American Indian sites, suggesting that the project area has some considerable archaeological potential. The author also compiled a list of 137 sites or structures of historical and/or architectural interest. The survey determined that the historic resources indicate the importance of the area in the early history of Wisconsin from the days of the French explorers into the period of the early development of the state.



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In Fall, 1979 and Spring, 1980, the author conducted a literature and records search of the cultural resources of the Portage, Wisconsin area. This research was necessitated by the initial planning for flood control measures on the Wisconsin River by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. This cultural resources inventory was conducted in partial fulfillment of the obligations of the St. Paul District as set forth in the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190), Executive Order 11593 for the Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment (13 May 1971, 36 F.R. 8921), the Archeological Conservation Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-291), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 C.F.R. Chapter VIII, Part 800), and the Corps of Engineers regulations (ER 1105-2-460) for the "Identification and Administration of Cultural Resources" (Federal Register 3 April 1978). This project was conducted under the auspices of Contract No. DACW37-79-C-0203 between the University of Wisconsin System and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District.

There were several goals in this project. The first was to identify the cultural resources in the project area. While the actual study area was defined as the floodplain of the Wisconsin River in the Portage, Wisconsin area (see Fig. 3), it was expanded to include all of the townships of Lewiston.

(T13N, R7E, T13N, R8E), Pacific (T12N, R9E), Fort Winnebago (T13N, R9E), Caledonia (T11N, R8E, T12N, R8E, T12N, R9E) and Dekorra (T11N, R8E, T11N, R9E), and the city of Portage. The cultural resources include those of a prehistoric, ethnohistoric, ethnological and historic nature. A literature and records search was also done on the paleontological resources.

The projected flood control measures will potentially disturb only a small portion of the townships mentioned (see Fig. 3). However, to gain a more realistic assessment of the cultural resources, it was necessary to place the recovered data in a larger geographical framework.

Another goal of the project was to identify the important cultural resource data repositories of data on the area. These were then to be utilized in the recovery of data.

This study is to be used as a planning tool for the Corps of Engineers and other agencies potentially involved in this project. It should be sufficient to evaluate both the actual and potential number and extent of cultural resources, and make some predictive statement designating those areas with high potential for site locations.

It may be noted that this project did not call for site visitation. While some sites were visited in the course of the literature and records search, this was not done in a systematic manner. Thus, statements on site conditions, or more detailed discussions of sites beyond the documentary sources was only rarely possible.

The Project Area

Data on the geology and environment of the project area were obtained from the following sources;

Geology Library of the University of Wisconsin-Madison
Steenbock Library of the University of Wisconsin-Madison
Interviews with staff of the Geology Department of the University of Wisconsin-Madison and the Natural History Survey of Wisconsin.

The project area is located in Columbia County in south-central Wisconsin. Within the county, the project area lies in the west-central portion and the northwestern corner. Portage, the center of the project area is 62 kilometers north of Madison and 155 kilometers northwest of Milwaukee (see Figs. 1-3). The project area includes the townships of Lewiston, Fort Winnebago, Caledonia, Pacific, Dekorra and the city of Portage.

The project area is located in the area of Wisconsin designated as the Central Plain. This is an inner lowland area. It is in the form of a crescentic belt of some 13,000 sq. miles (Martin 1932: 319). Elevations in this province vary from approximately 221 meters above sea level in the east to around 401 meters in the west. Around Portage, elevations cluster around 250-260 meters above sea level. The Central Plain is primarily a level area with variable relief which is nowhere great. The greatest relief would lie to the southwest in Sauk County in the Baraboo Range (see Fig. 4).

Geologically, Columbia County is underlain by Pre-Cambrian crystalline rocks. These outcrop in a few areas.

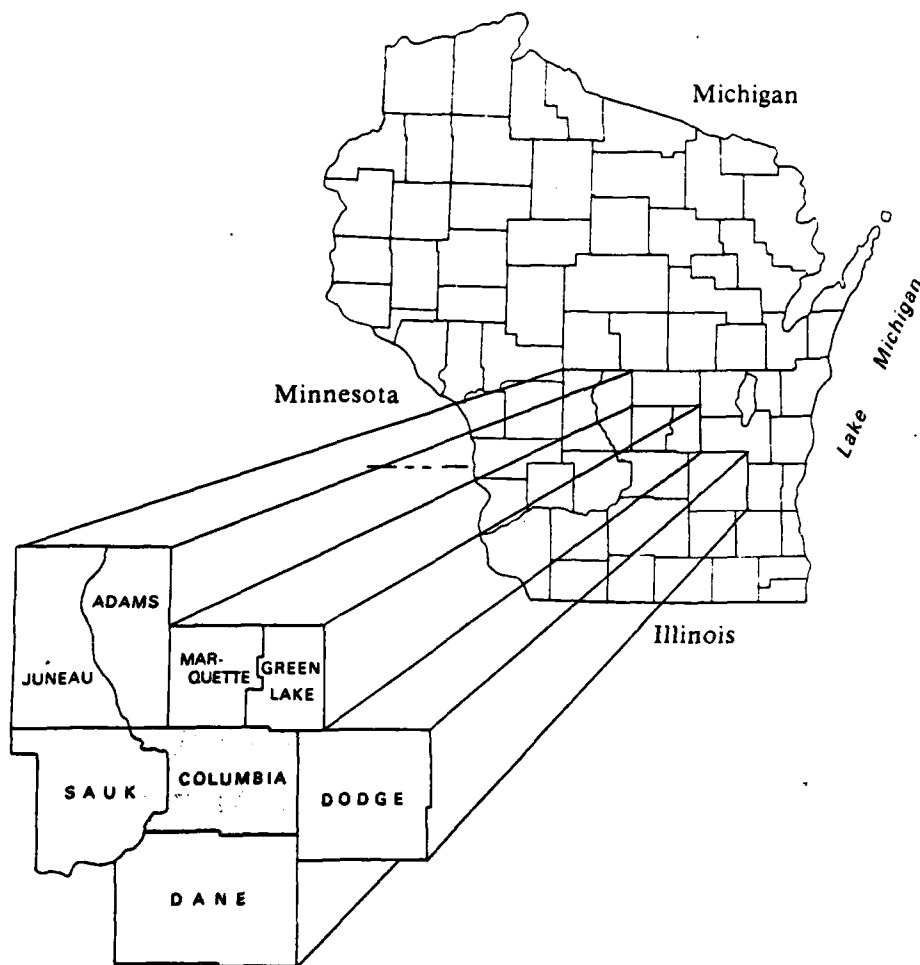


Figure 1. Location of Columbia County in Wisconsin.

from Harr, Trotta and Borman (1978:1)

Fig. 1 - The Columbia County Area

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ST PAUL DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ST PAUL, MINNESOTA

INDEX MAP - FLOODED AREA

WISCONSIN RIVER
VICINITY OF PORTAGE, WISCONSIN

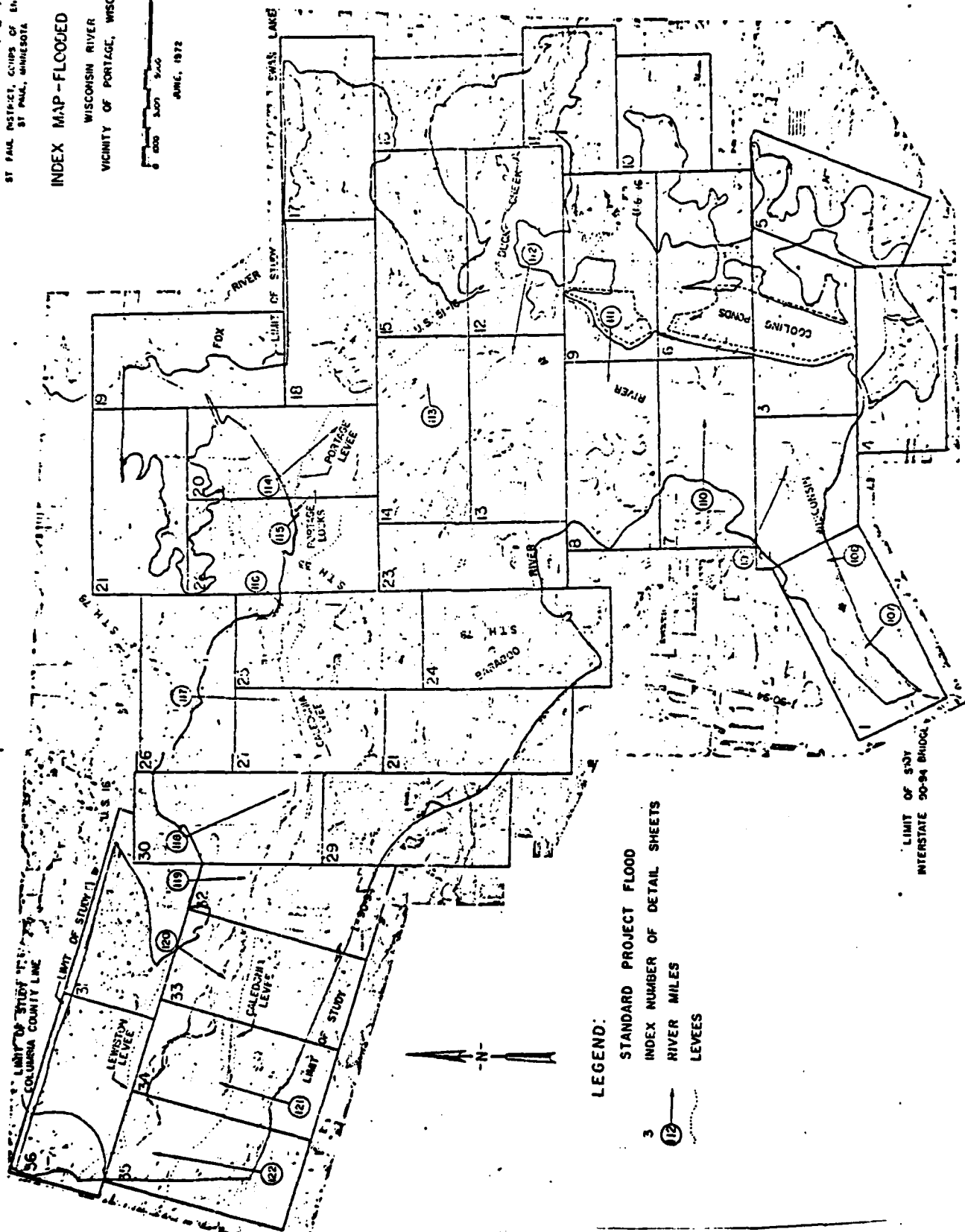
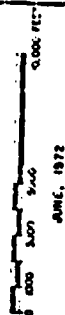


Fig. 3 - The Floodplain of the Wisconsin River in the Project Area

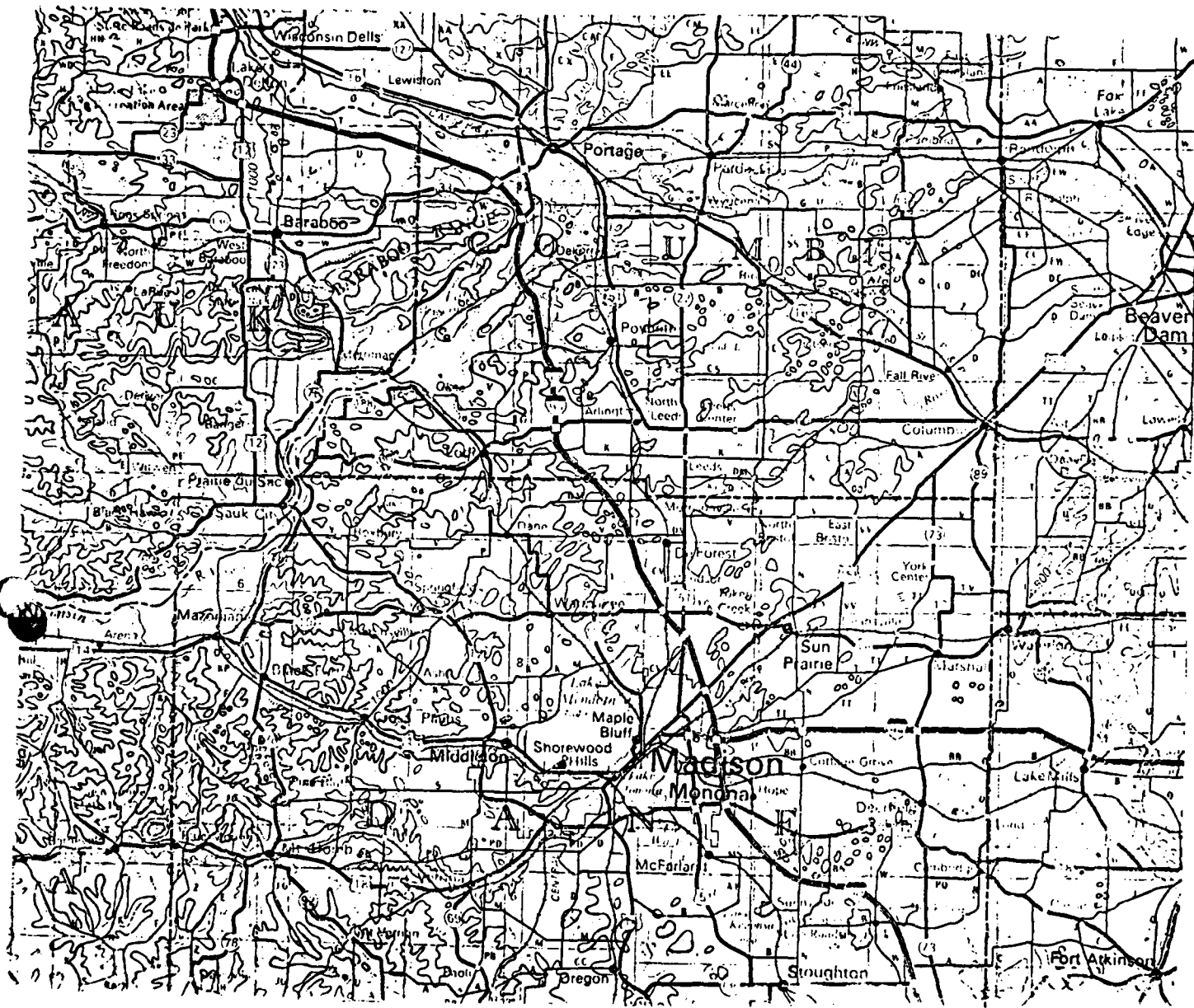


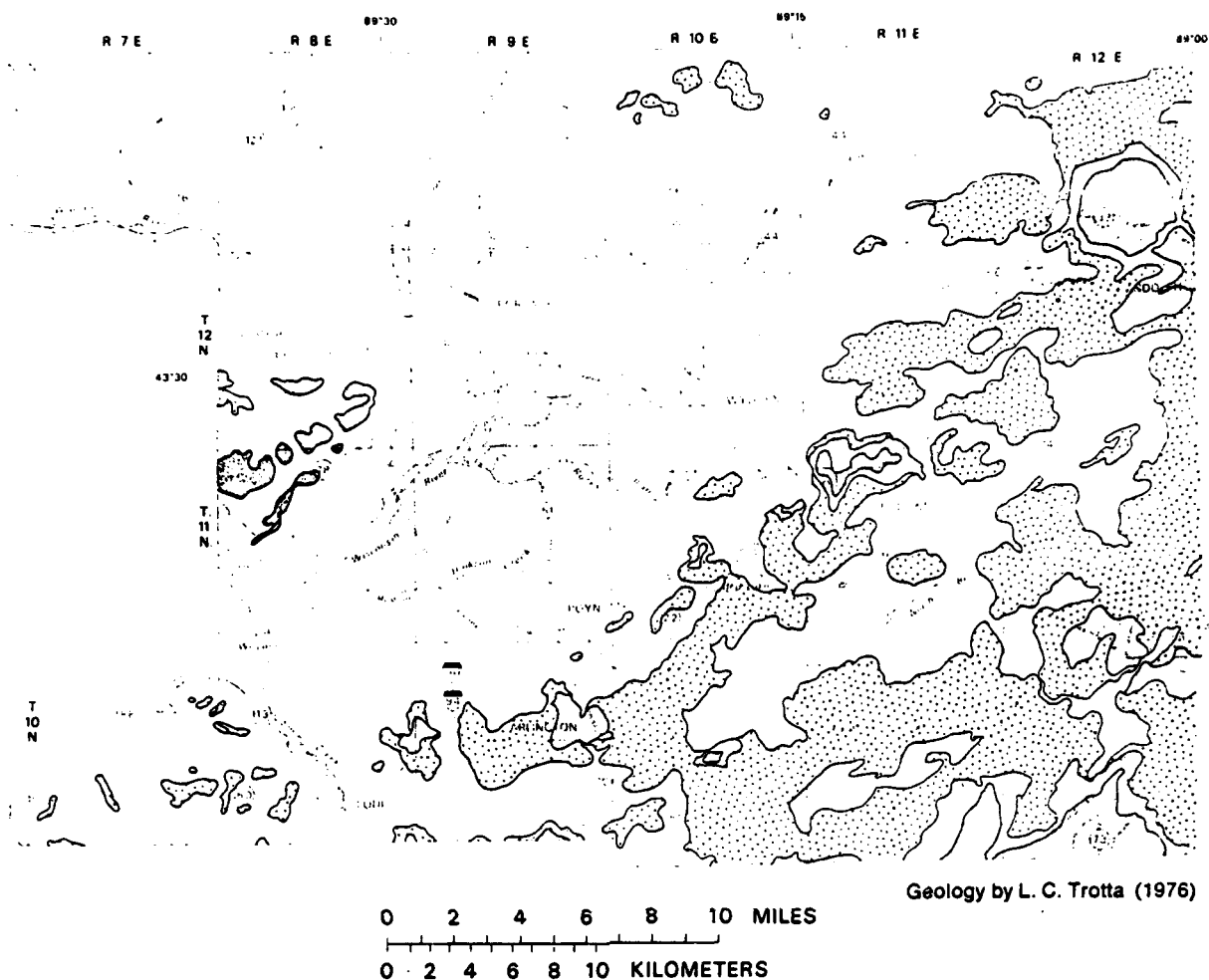
Fig. 4 - General Topography of the Project Area

The main outcrop is in the Baraboo Range in Sauk County, the rock there being primarily quartzites. Above this ancient rock are weak Cambrian sandstones which floor the county. These are primarily the Franconia and Dresbach Group of sandstones (Hindall and Borman 1974: Sheet 1). In Portage, the Dresbach sandstones are over 185 meters thick (Wiedman 1904: 93). Above the sandstones in some parts of the county are some dolomites and sandstones of Ordovician age and a limited amount of Silurian dolomites, as see in Figure 5 (Hindall and Borman 1974: Sheet 1).

Above the bedrock are unconsolidated deposits. These are mostly glacial sediments laid down by the Green Bay lobe during Wisconsin Glaciation (Harr, Trotta and Borman 1978: 5). The distribution of surface deposits is seen in Fig. 6. The deposits in the Portage vicinity are largely lake-basin deposits.

Major features of the geography of the region are the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers. Their proximity brought considerable importance to the portage between them in historic times.

The Wisconsin River originates on the Wisconsin-Michigan border at Lac Vieux Desert. It flows south to Portage and then flows west to the Mississippi River, entering four miles south of Prairie du Chien. It extends 430 miles and drops a total of 345 meters (U.S. Army Corps 1972: 12-13). Major tributaries include the Lemonweir, Yellow, Little and Big Eau Pleine, Eau Claire, Tomahawk, Pine, Kickapoo and Baraboo Rivers.



EXPLANATION

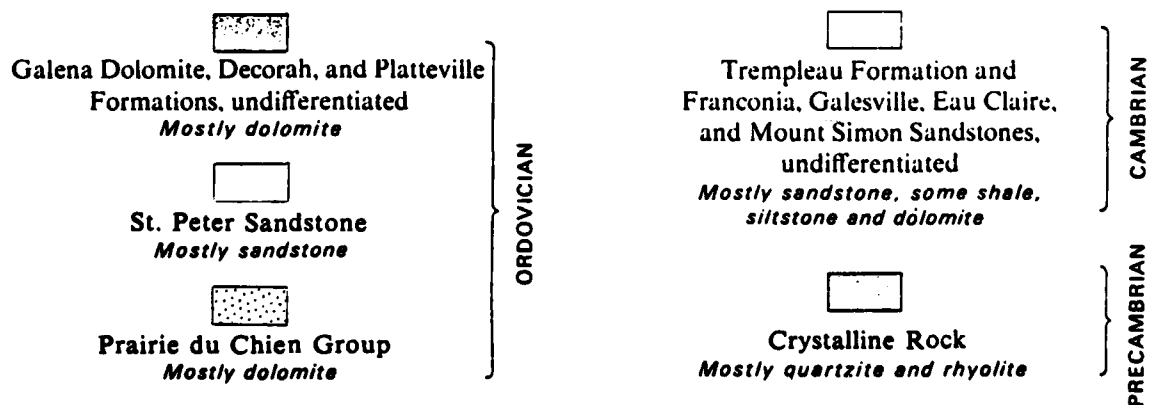
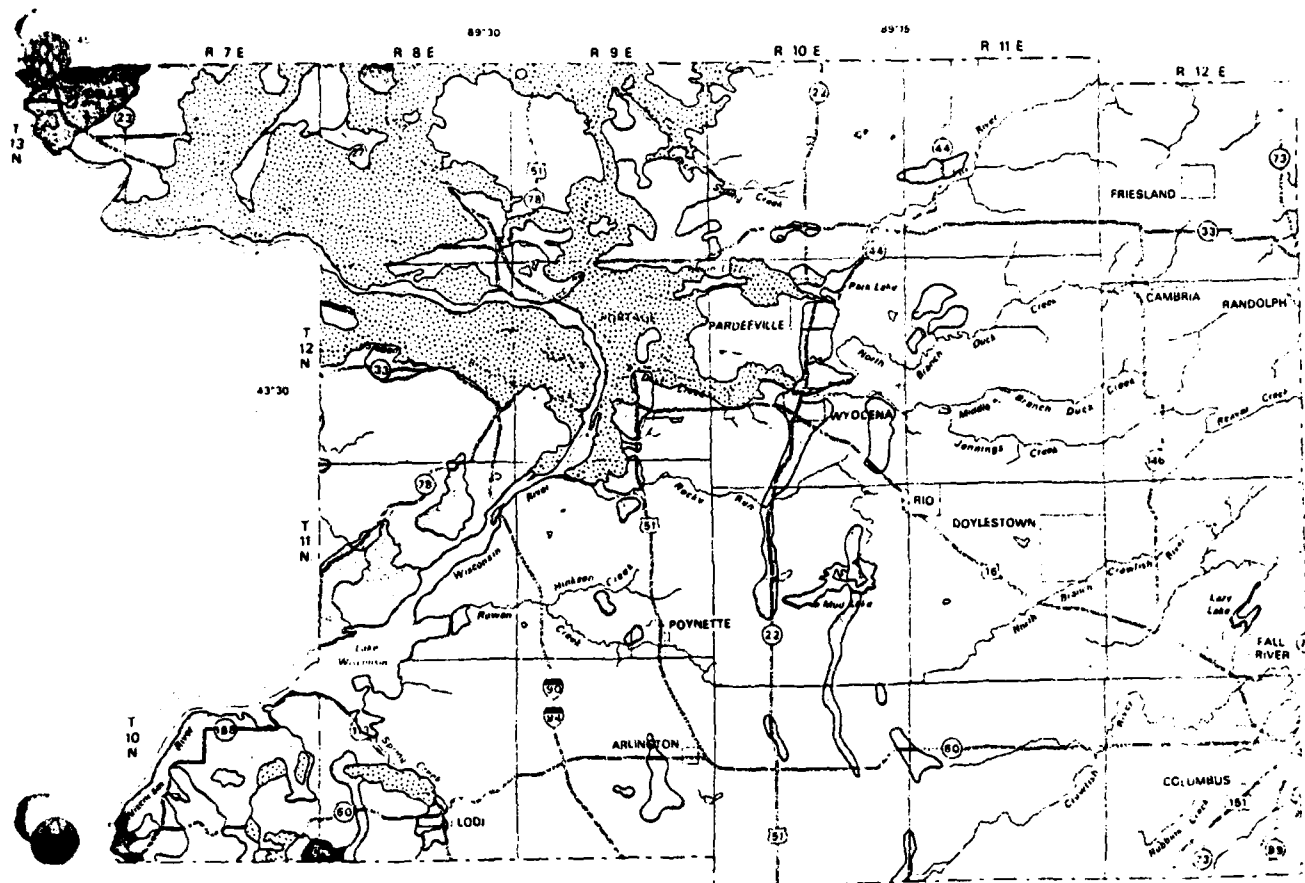


Fig. 5 - Bedrock Geology of Columbia County
from Harr, Trotta and Borman (1978: 3)



Geology from Hadley
and Pelham (1976)

0 2 4 6 8 10 MILES
0 2 4 6 8 10 KILOMETERS

EXPLANATION

End moraine	Outwash
Ground moraine	Lake-basin deposits

Fig. 6 - Surface Geology of Columbia County
from Harr, Trotta and Borman (1978: 3)

The Wisconsin River drainage was modified by glaciations. Before the glaciations the river crossed the Baraboo Range by way of the Lower Narrow and the Devil's Lake watergap. After glaciation and deposition of glacial material, the river cut a new course taking a wide bend to the east. It passes by Portage before returning to the former valley just west of Merrimac, Wisconsin (Martin 1932: 125).

The Wisconsin River floods, primarily between the spring and fall. Some regular flooding occurs and there is a potential for flooding in the city of Portage if an Intermediate Regional or Standard Project Flood should occur (U.S. Army Corps 1972: 1). Major floods have occurred in 1880, 1935, 1938, 1960 and 1968 (ibid: 2). Other floods have occurred in the more distant past.

The Fox River is the other important element in the water route in this area. It flows north and east through a series of lakes to Green Bay. In the Portage area, the Fox River is one meter lower than the Wisconsin River and there has been flooding from the latter into the former. The upper Fox, in the vicinity of the project area has a gentler grade and lacks the rapids found in the lower part of the valley (Martin 1932: 283).

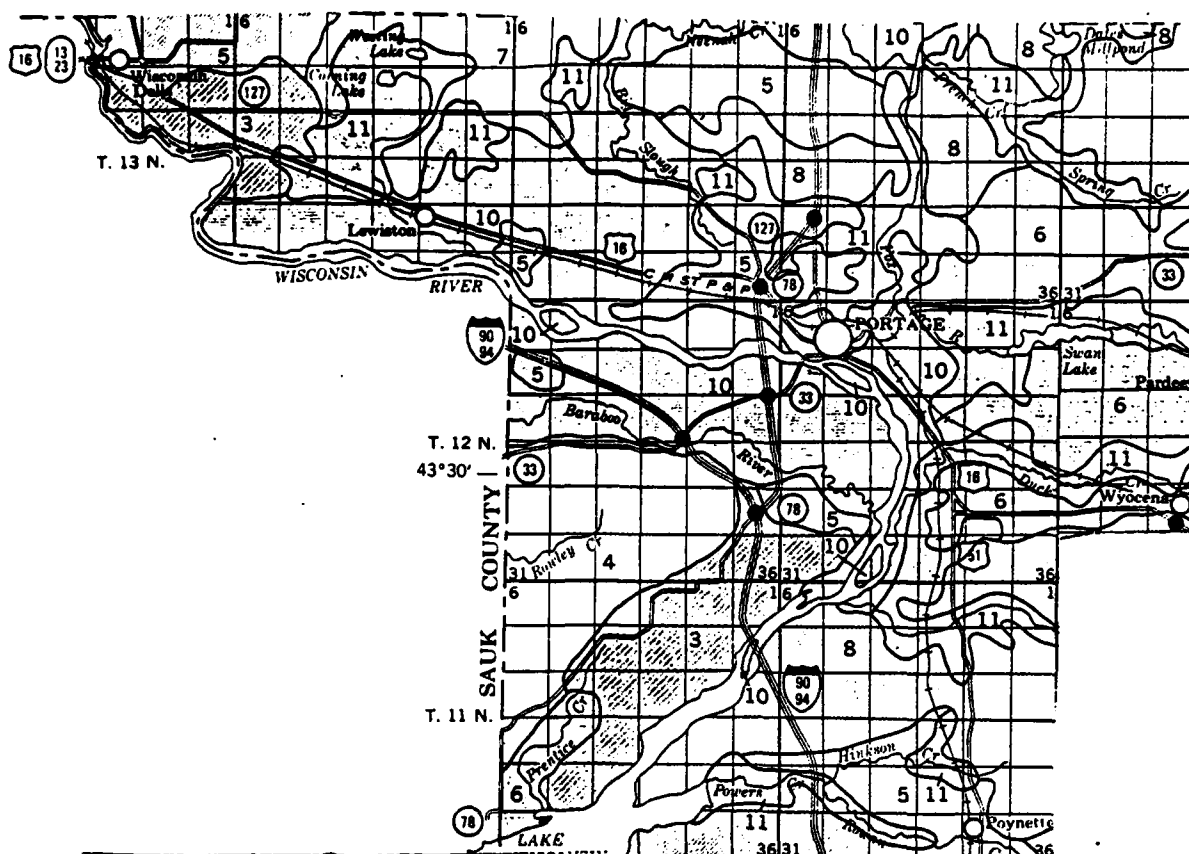
The levees in the Portage area divide two major drainages; the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin, through the Fox River, and the Mississippi River Basin through the Wisconsin River.

Numerous other water resources occur in the project area.

These include the Baraboo River, Duck Creek, Rocky Run and Rowan Creek, among others. Lakes include Swan Lake, Lake George, Silver Lake, Mud Lake and Weeting Lake. Lake Wisconsin lies to the south. Much of the project area is also very marshy, with a high water table.

Soils include three primary groups (see Fig. 7). The first is the Granby-Alluvial land, loamy, wet-Morocco Association. These are somewhat poorly drained to very poorly drained sandy soils that have a sandy subsoil and are underlain by sandy sediments and loamy alluvial land. The second is the Plainfield-Okee Association. Found primarily around the city of Portage, these are excessively drained and well-drained sandy soils that have a sandy or loamy subsoil underlain by sandy sediments or sandy glacial till. The third is the Lapeer-Wyocena Association which are well-drained loamy soils, having a loamy subsoil underlain by sandy loam or loamy sand glacial till (Mitchell 1978). One interesting aspect of the soils are the clays found in Portage in the vicinity of the bridge over the Wisconsin River. These white clays are found at a depth of approximately 60cm. to one meter below the red surface clay and were used to make a distinctive cream-colored brick used in many of the historic buildings in the Portage area.

The prehistoric vegetation of the project area may be described as oak-savannah (Curtis 1959: frontpiece). Portions



SOIL ASSOCIATIONS

- 1 Plano-Griswold-Saybrook association: Well drained and moderately well drained silty soils that have a silty or loamy subsoil; underlain by sandy loam glacial till
- 2 St. Charles-Ossian-Dodge association: Well drained, moderately well drained, and poorly drained silty soils that have a silty subsoil; underlain by sandy loam glacial till or silty sediment
- 3 Mt. Carroll-Seaton-Dresden association: Well drained and moderately well drained silty and loamy soils that have a silty or loamy subsoil; underlain by stratified silt and sand, silty sediment, or stratified sand and gravel
- 4 McHenry-Baraboo-St. Charles association: Well drained and moderately well drained silty soils that have a dominantly silty subsoil; underlain by sandy loam glacial till or quartzite bedrock
- 5 Plainfield-Okee association: Excessively drained and well drained sandy soils that have a sandy or loamy subsoil; underlain by sandy sediment or sandy loam glacial till
- 6 Boyer-Oshtemo-Dresden association: Well-drained sandy and loamy soils that have a loamy subsoil; underlain by sand or stratified sand and gravel
- 7 Oshtemo-Plainfield-Briggsville association: Excessively drained to moderately well drained sandy and loamy soils that have a sandy, loamy, or clayey subsoil; underlain by sandy sediment, sand and gravel, or clayey sediment
- 8 Lapeer-Wyocena association: Well-drained loamy and sandy soils that have a loamy subsoil; underlain by sandy loam or loamy sand glacial till
- 9 Grellton-Gilford-Friesland association: Well drained, moderately well drained, and poorly drained loamy soils that have a dominantly loamy subsoil; underlain by sandy loam glacial till, stratified silt and sand, or silty sediment
- 10 Granby-Alluvial land, loamy, wet-Morocco association: Somewhat poorly drained to very poorly drained sandy soils that have a sandy subsoil and are underlain by sandy sediment; and loamy alluvial land
- 11 Houghton-Adrian-Palms association: Very poorly drained organic soils; underlain in places by sandy or loamy sediment

Fig. 7

Soils of the Project Area

from Mitchell (1978)

of the area, especially in the higher, drier areas, are covered with relatively dense stands of hardwoods, dominated by oaks, elms, maples, basswood and other species. Much of the southern portion of Columbia County was covered by prairie, such as the Arlington Prairie (Mitchell 1978: 1). In 1819, an American officer observed the Portage area as

..... prairie interspersed with large clumps of oaks, looking like islands, studding an immense area of verdure (Curtis 1959: 263).

Another important element of the vegetation of the project area is the large sedge marshes located primarily in Pacific Township around Duck Creek. These extensive marshes are interspersed with small islands and peninsulas covered with hardwoods.

The modern climate in the project area is continental, typical of the mid-continental areas in the middle latitudes. Winters tend to be long, cold and snowy and summers are warm and occasionally humid. Fall and spring are often short. The number of days over 90° average 17, while those with a temperature of 0° or less average 19. Annual snowfall is approximately 104cm. and precipitation averages 77.5cm. per year. Finally, the growing season is today an average of 165 days (Mitchell 1978: 151-152).

Towns and villages in the area include Portage, Poynette, and smaller municipalities such as Dekorra, Anacker and Lewiston. It would appear that large portions of the project area have been subject to relatively minimal disturbance, probably

due to the marshy nature of much of the area.

Methods

A variety of methods were utilized to gather the data for this project. Obviously, the data compilation could not be restricted just to the project area of Lewiston, Caledonia, Pacific, Fort Winnebago and Dekorra Townships and the city of Portage, if the cultural resources of the area were to be considered in a regional setting. Some of the data sources utilized are noted below.

Prehistoric:

The following sources were utilized in the gathering of data on the prehistoric resources of the project area:

- Wisconsin Archeological Codification File
- Charles E. Brown Manuscripts
- Charles E. Brown Atlas
- Archives of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin
- Artifact collections of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin
- Artifact collections of the Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin-Madison
- Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places
- Archeological literature from the libraries of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and the Portage Free Library
- Newspapers
- Interviews.

After the above sources were consulted and the data obtained and organized, the evidence from the various sources on site locations was cross-checked. The comparison of the data from the various sources with that in the Codification Files indicated some errors in the Code Card site locations.

It also yielded a fair number of sites which were in the literature, but not in the Codification Files. The sites were then plotted on U.S.G.S. maps. Unfortunately, in most cases the data provided on site locations was not very specific. Therefore, the author went back to the U.S.G.S. maps and the platbooks for Columbia County to secure better site locations using site descriptions and property owners' names. The platbooks that were available included the 1861 1890, the 1937 and the Hixson Platbooks (the Hixson Platbook is undated but ca. 1920). The sites were then replotted, many more accurately than before.

In the course of the research, it was noted that the Codification File cards and the literature sources usually lacked explicit data on the age and cultural affiliations of the sites, or indeed, any data on these topics. This, of course, made statements on culture history and settlement patterns extremely tenuous. Therefore, the author examined the artifact collections at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. At the former institution, relatively little material from Columbia County was found. At the latter institution, the acquisition file was searched for all artifacts in the project area, which included several fairly large collections. These were then examined and their provenience noted. Then the Codification File was examined to see if that site was listed by name. This procedure was useful for two reasons. First,

in some lucky situations, it was possible to put all the information together and get some explicit data on the various sites. Perhaps the best examples are the Murray Site (Co178) and the Basin Village Site (C017). An examination of the collections from the former site indicated the presence in the project area of what is probably a major Woodland site. Early Woodland (?), Middle Woodland, Late Woodland (including Oneota?) and probably historic Winnebago artifacts are present at this site. The latter site yielded a collection of shell-tempered sherds. This kind of information was not available either in the archival material or on the Codification File card. Secondly, this search provided some general information on the project area. This came in the form of several large collections with proveniences such as, "the Portage area", or, "Fort Winnebago Township". While these proveniences are very general, the diagnostic artifacts in the collections provided some information on the culture history of the area.

Another source of data was the use of local informants. On several field trips to Portage, the author interviewed a number of local residents at such institutions as the Portage Town Hall and the Portage Free Library. This produced a list of individuals with some expertise and interest in the area. This list was augmented by discussions with some members of the local historical society. These individuals indicated that they were unaware of any active artifact collectors in the area. They were familiar with random discoveries of arti-

facts by farmers. Two individuals; Mr. and Mrs. Wright of Portage, were especially knowledgeable about the area. They were also kind enough to make inquiries for the author on their own. Their search for active collectors or collections in the project area was also not productive. Another source located was Ms. Helen Achezynski, a former anthropology student with an interest in mounds. She, however, does not do field work, and she was also unfamiliar with local collectors. What collectors were noted were active in the vicinity of the Wisconsin Dells, or in Green Lake, Sauk and Marquette counties.

Historic:

The following resources were utilized to gather data on the historic resources of the Portage area:

- Wisconsin Inventory of Historic Places
- Charles E. Brown Manuscripts
- Archives of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin
- Historical literature, local guidebooks and histories, and government literature from the libraries of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, the State Historical Society and the Portage Free Library
- Newspapers
- Local informants.

Of great utility in the study of historic locations and structures were the site files of the State Historic Preservation Office. This file of historic structures in Wisconsin included a lengthy list of structures in the Portage area compiled through a windshield survey conducted in 1974, and other sources. The history and significance of these structures have, in most cases, not been extensively researched.

The author did some additional research on some of the structures, especially those which are on the National Register of Historic Places. Upon obtaining data on some historic structures from local sources, the author conducted a brief pedestrian and windshield survey of his own. This revealed the presence of a number of business structures in the downtown area of Portage which are around 100 years old and appear to have had only minor or cosmetic modification.

A review of the literature included a wide variety of sources, especially such periodicals as the Wisconsin Magazine of History and the Wisconsin Historical Collections and Proceedings. Another source was the local newspapers. It was soon discovered that Portage has had one of the longest and most active record of newspaper journalism in the state (Oehlerts 1958). As a result, the following procedures were used. For the early papers, such as the Badger State, Portage City Record, Fox and Wisconsin River Times and the Northern Republic, every issue available at the State Historical Society was skimmed. For the long running papers, such as the Portage Daily Register and the Wisconsin State Register, the first several years were examined and then one year in every five up to 1940. The early volumes were utilized as it was felt that they would be the most likely to contain information on local aboriginal populations, and early historic events and structures. While this took almost 100 hours of research

time, it produced some interesting data both on local history and politics, as well as on local Indian populations and sites.

Paleontological Resources in the Project Area

Resources utilized to study the paleontology of the project area were as follows;

Geology Library of the University of Wisconsin-Madison

Interviews with staff of the Department of Geology, University of Wisconsin-Madison and the Geological and Natural History Survey of Madison.

The existing literature would indicate that the project area is not a focus of paleontological finds. The closest major finds are four miles northeast of Sun Prairie in Dane County (Ostrum 1962: 7). Interviews with geologists from the University of Wisconsin-Madison and the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, including Dr. Meredith Ostrum suggest that relatively little paleontological material would be expected from the Cambrian sandstones which form the major element of the bedrock. The limited area of Ordovician and Silurian deposits in Columbia County have more potential, but these are not in the vicinity of the project area. In terms of Pleistocene paleontology, Halsey (n.d.) noted the presence of one mammoth find in Columbia County.

The History of Archaeological Research in the Portage Area

Compared to many areas of the state, especially in the south and south-central portions, the Portage area has received little archaeological study. However, this study has its origins in the early history of the area.

The Early Period:

The earliest interest in the archaeological study of the area has an unfortunate history. It appears that some residents enjoyed exploring Winnebago graves, some of recent origin. In the 1840's and 1850's there was also scattered mention of the excavation of burial mounds by local residents (Brown Manuscripts). The early histories of the county (Butterfield 1880) and early newspaper and settlers' accounts are valuable sources of knowledge on the location of historic Winnebago villages and cemeteries.

Although there was no systematic work at this time, various artifacts from the Portage area reached the State Historical Society. One of these was a copper spearpoint donated in 1883 (Cat. No. 1972.157/A1513). Another copper spearpoint was reported from a mound at the Wisconsin Dells in 1863 (Cat. No. 1968.280.1/A1190).

By the turn of the century, there were a number of additional reports of mound excavations, such as the one in Endeavor in 1900 and the excavation of a bundle burial from a mound in Anacker in 1901. Finally, in 1906, Stout reported on a more systematic survey conducted in eastern

Sauk County, only a few miles west of Portage.

The Brown Period (1909-1940):

For want of a better name, the period between 1909 and 1940 may be called the Brown Period as most of the professional work in this period was conducted by Charles E. Brown of the State Historical Society. Brown appeared to have a real interest in Columbia County, as demonstrated by his extensive correspondence with various collectors and county officials regarding the antiquities of the area. His correspondence also notes a series of field trips he made to the area, primarily in the late 1920's and 1930's.

Brown's correspondence indicates the active amateur investigators of the day. These included Rev. L.E. Drexel, Me. E. Gilman, Mr. J.R. Hastie, Mr. Hagerman, Mr. Rich and S. and E. Knudson. The most active amateurs included H.E. Cole of Baraboo and W.C. English (and to a lesser extent his brother, A.W. English) of Wyocena. Mr. English, a high school teacher, appeared to have been the most active field worker of his day. Various newspaper reports in the Portage Daily Register mention his finds, his speeches before local civic groups and his request for information from the local populace.

During this period there continued to be various unsystematic explorations of mounds, as reported by Brown (Manuscripts) and accidental finds such as the burials found in Portage during the renovation of some driveways and buildings in 1914 and 1927 (Portage Daily Register)

Recent Period (1950-1980):

The period from the late 1950's to the present has seen the development of state and federal legislation designed to protect archaeological resources. However, the increase in archaeological work because of these laws has had very little impact on the Portage area.

In 1959, Salzer and Porter conducted some highway survey in association with the construction of Interstate Highway 94 (Anthropology Folder, Columbia County, SHSW). Two years later, Buck and Wilson conducted some additional highway survey (ibid). In 1970, Overstreet and Peters (1972) surveyed the proposed Columbia Power Plant site in Dekorra and Pacific Townships and collected on a series of known sites. Recently, Stoltman (1978) and Price (1979) have conducted some very limited surveys near Portage and the author (Salkin 1979b) has conducted a survey of three proposed wastewater treatment plant sites in Portage. Aside from this limited work, there has been little professional work done in Columbia County in recent years. Koeppler surveyed a previously reported mound group in 1964 (Koeppler 1964: 144-145). Interviews with local historians and authorities indicate that at the present time there is little active amateur work in the area.

Cultural Resources of the Project Area

Prehistoric and Historic Native American:

Despite the relative paucity of archaeological work

in the project area, as well as in Columbia County as whole, a series of sites has been identified. Brown listed the following sites for Columbia County in 1929;

- Mounds - 274
- Mound Groups - 29
- Villages - 24
- Camps - 52
- Cemeteries - 15
- Graves - 5
- Workshops - 5
- Caches - 1
- Lodge Circles - 3
- Caves - 1
- Wild Rice Fields - 1.

As a result of the literature and records search, the author has compiled a list of 131 sites (or former sites) in the project area. Some of these have been totally destroyed since they were first reported, others have been damaged by construction, cultivation or amateur exploration. The sites are summarized in Table #1.

As noted in Table #1, the largest category is that of the villages and camps. A careful analysis of the records indicated that there does not appear to have been a systematic method of classifying a site as a village as opposed to being a camp. Therefore, the two categories were grouped together. The category makes up 57.3% of the total number of sites. Of these sites, at least 17 may be identified as being of Woodland age on the basis of recovered ceramics. Fifteen more were historic Native American sites, or at least had historic components. At least four of the sites are Archaic

Table #1 - Archeological Sites in Lewiston, Fort Winnebago, Pacific, Caledonia and Dekorra Townships and the City of Portage

<u>Type of Site</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Camps and Villages	75	57.3
Mounds	13	9.9
Mound Groups	18	13.7
Camps and Mounds	5	3.8
Burials and Cemeteries	12	9.2
Trading Post	1	.8
Historic Indian Farm	1	.8
Camps and Cemeteries	2	1.5
Cornfields	2	1.5
Caches	<u>2</u>	<u>1.5</u>
Total	131	100.0

Distribution by Township

<u>Township</u>	<u>Number of Sites¹</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Dekorra	37	28.2
Pacific	29	22.1
Caledonia	25	19.1
Fort Winnebago	22	16.8
Lewiston	12	9.2
Portage (city)	<u>6</u>	<u>4.6</u>
Total	131	100.0

1 - does not include some isolated finds with poor proveniences

in age, as may be many more of the aceramic sites. Five other sites were reported as villages or camps in close association with mounds.

The second largest category of sites consists of the mounds or mound groups. These constitute 23.6% of the total site sample. As noted on page 194, only a few of these mounds may be assigned to the Effigy Mound Tradition with any assurance, although many of the conical, oval and linear forms are probably associated with that manifestation.

The third largest category consists of burials or cemetery sites. Many of these are historic Native American sites. None have been scientifically investigated. Two sites were reported as camps or villages with associated burials.

The remaining sites included 2 caches, 2 cornfields, 1 trading post and the Indian Experimental Farm in Caledonia Township.

Aside from the sites, it may be noted that there have been various isolated finds reported from the area, including some of the most interesting and diagnostic artifacts. Several large collections from the area are found in the State Historical Society collections. Their proveniences are no more precise than "the Portage area", "Columbia County" or "Fort Winnebago Township". As such, they are interesting in that they provide evidence of the archaeological manifestations present in the general area.

The prehistoric resources of the project area are presented on the following pages on a site by site basis. For each site, a series of data is presented as follows;

Name: the Wisconsin Codification Number is provided if possible, if not, a letter is assigned to reference the site to an appropriate U.S.G.S. Quadrangle Map

Quadrangle: - these maps are used to plot the location of sites, after a brief description of the archeological resources each township is a quadrangle maps with the site located. A site number or letter by itself indicates that the site is located at least to the $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ section, if the number is circled, it means the site is located at less than $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ section accuracy but at least is in the right $\frac{1}{4}$ section, finally, a site number surrounded by a rectangle indicates a location less specific than a $\frac{1}{4}$ section.

Legal Description:

Verbal Description:

Investigator/Year: this data is not always available as some of the sites were reported to Brown who did not indicate the investigator and when, or if, the site was investigated

Report/Reference:

Cultural Affiliation: this data was present in only a fraction of the sites

Present Site Condition: when possible, data is at least provided on the condition of the site at the time it was reported, field checking was not part of this project

Site Description: in many cases, this data is very sketchy especially in the case of the early sites reported by Brown and others.

Evaluation and Recommendations: Field checks of the sites was not a part of this project. Therefore, the minimal recommendation for most the the sites was to have them field checked

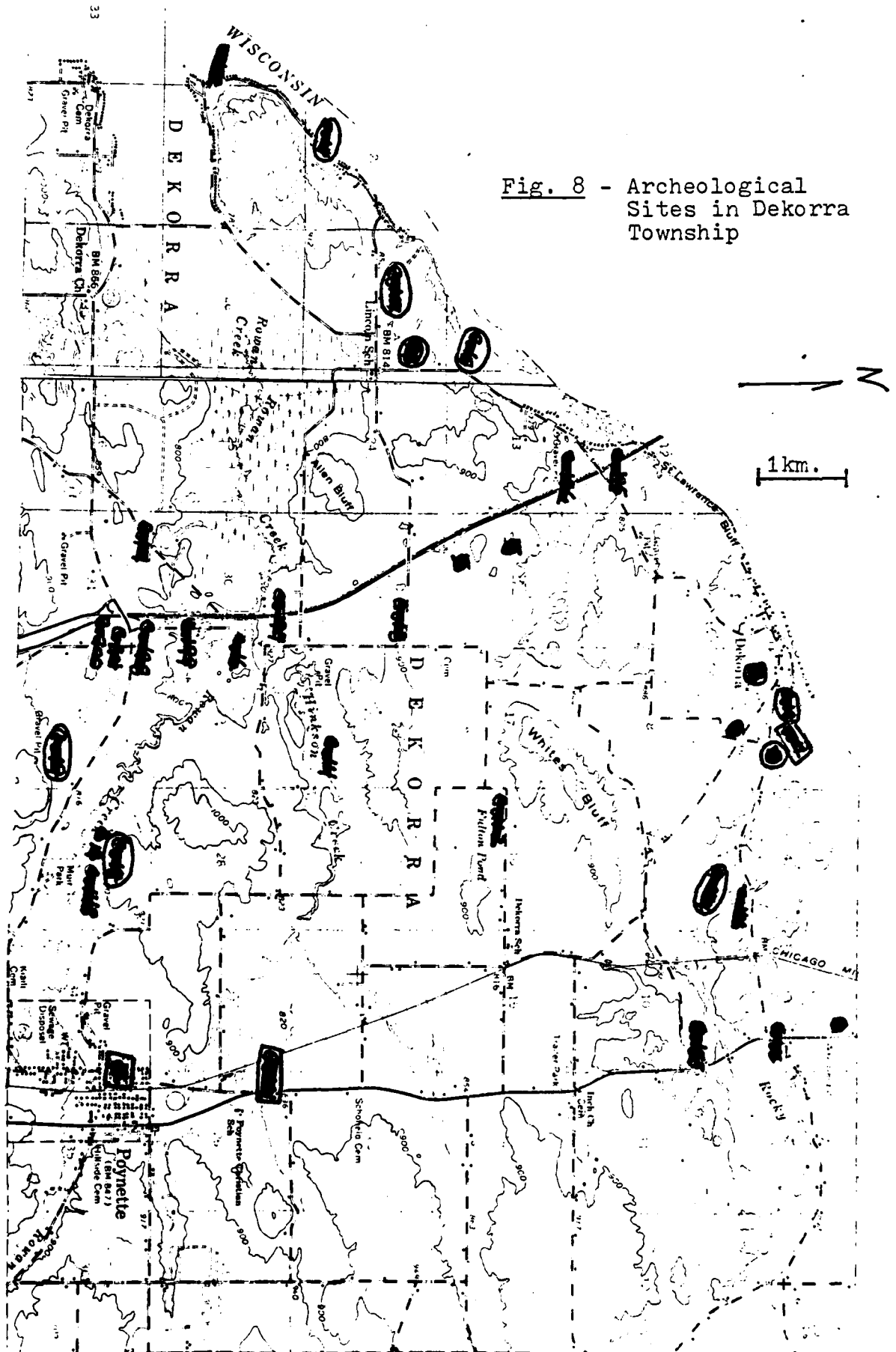
to determine present site condition and research needs. With sites such as mounds or burials, the evaluations include the notation, "determine the present site condition and research/preservation needs" This does not mean that other sites are not worthy of preservation, but that sites which may potentially yield human osteological remains must received special consideration in light of the sensitivity of many Native Americans concerning the destruction or exploration of sites with human osteological remains. It may also be noted that some sites are noted as being those which might be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area. This is merely to indicate that these sites lie closest to, or in the floodplain of the Wisconsin River and thus would be most susceptible to damage due to changes in water level, flow or intensity of current.

Dekorra Township:

Dekorra Township yielded the largest number of archaeological sites, a total of 37. These included 27 camps and villages, 3 mounds, 2 mound groups, 1 cornfield, 1 camp associated with mounds, 2 burials and 1 trading post. Only 35 sites are listed on Fig. #8 (Pg. 30) as Co10 and Co19 consist of two sites each.

A number of interesting sites are found in Dekorra Township. Site J is the Rowan Trading Post founded around 1836 in Poynette, Wisconsin. Site Co17, the Basin Lake Site, yielded at least 65 shell-tempered sherds and may be an Oneota camp or village. The Delfosse Site, Co192, is a large Archaic site which may have been partially or totally destroyed by the construction of I-90. This site has importance from its potential for undisturbed subsurface deposits. Another site, Co152, may be an Old Copper Tradition camp.

Fig. 8 - Archeological Sites in Dekorra Township



Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co195 - Radewan Site

Poynette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 12, T11N, R8E

Verbal Description: sand blows south and east of the Wisconsin River in the I-90 right-of-way

Investigator/Year: R. Salzer and J. Porter, 1959
C. Brown, 1937

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 9/15/37
1959 Highway Survey, Project I-90-2(11)
101, Sheet 4.3, Site 2, SHSW
Wisconsin Codification File

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown, in I-90 right-of-way

Site Description:

Radewan Site

The Radewan Site is described as a campsite in the I-90 right-of-way. No culturally diagnostic artifacts were reported.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine if any portion survived the construction of I-90.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co196 - Young Site

Poynette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 13, T11N,
R8E

Verbal Description: north and east of a low marsh, south
and east of the Wisconsin River in the
I-90 right-of-way

Investigator/Year: R. Salzer and J. Porter, 1959

Report/Reference: 1959 Highway Survey, Project I-90-2(11)
101, Sheet 4.3, Site 3, SHSW
Wisconsin Codification File

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown, in I-90 right-of-way

Site Description:

Young Site

The Young Site is described as a campsite in the I-90
right-of-way. No culturally diagnostic materials were
reported.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine if
any portion of this site was not destroyed in the
construction of I-90.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co12 - Wisconsin River Camp Site

Baraboo, Wis. 1959 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 14, T11N, R8E

Verbal Description: on the banks of the Wisconsin River
near a summer cottage

Investigator/Year:

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, n.d.
Wisconsin Codification File
Brown, Charles.
1925 Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 4
(N.S.), No. 1, Pg. 29.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Wisconsin River Camp Site

This camp may be a large site. Recovered artifacts included debitage and fired rock. No culturally diagnostic artifacts were reported.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research needs.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co15 - Rowan's Creek Site

Baraboo, Wis. 1959 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 22, T11N, R8E

Verbal Description: on the Wisconsin River near Nanon Creek

Investigator/Year:

Report Reference: Brown Manuscripts, n.d.

Wisconsin Codification File

Brown, Charles.

1925 Wisconsin Archaeologist, Vol. 4
(N.S.), No. 1, Pg. 29.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Rowan's Creek Site

This site is described as a campsite. No additional data was provided.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research needs.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co151 - Brauer Site

Baraboo, Wis. 1959 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 23, T11N, R8E

Verbal Description: in sand blows near Powers Creek, along
the Wisconsin River Road

Investigator/Year: Brown, 1931

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 8/30/31
Wisconsin Codification File

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown, in sand blows

Site Description:

Brauer Site

The Brauer Site is described as a camp site. No
additional data was provided.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its
present condition and research needs. Its presence in
sand blows may indicate a lack of reliable stratigraphy.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

Referenced as Site H, Dekorra Township, T11N, R8E -
Sheffelbein Cornfield

Baraboo, Wis. 1959 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 23, T11N, R8E

Verbal Description: ten acres near the Wisconsin River

Cultural Affiliations: Woodland or Historic Native American

Investigator/Year:

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, n.d.

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Sheffelbein Cornfield

The Sheffelbein Cornfield covers (ed) ten acres of area. No additional data was provided. Such cornfields would probably be Late Woodland or historic in age.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research needs.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co152 - Island Site

Baraboo, Wis. 1959 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 28, T11N, R8E

Verbal Description: on a sand island opposite the east
bank of the Wisconsin River

Investigator/Year: Hagerman, 1932

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 8/21/32
Wisconsin Codification File

Cultural Affiliation: Archaic? Old Copper Tradition?

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Island Site

The Island Site is described as a campsite. Recovered artifacts included lithic and copper artifacts. The presence of copper does not necessarily indicate an Old Copper occupation, however, it may be noted that no ceramics have been reported from the site, which may also indicate an Archaic component. Also recovered from the site were a cache of flint blades.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research needs. The site may be in sand blows with minimum possibility of stratigraphy. However, the presence of copper artifacts and a cache make this a potentially interesting site. Its position on a sandy island in the Wisconsin River may make this site vulnerable to damage through erosion. This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research needs.

. Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co19 - McLeod Site and Mound

Poynette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 32, T11N, R9E

Verbal Description: near Rowan Creek, on a small oak peninsula

Investigator/Year: Brown and Drexel, 1908

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 11/19/08, 11/20/08

Cultural Affiliations: Woodland

Present Site Condition: Unknown, at least the site was cultivated

Site Description:

McLeod Site and Mound

The McLeod Site appears to be composed of at least one small campsite and possibly two. Associated with the camp (s) is a mound. The mound is not further described and the camp (s) may not be of the same age as the mound.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site (s) and the mound should be field checked to determine their present condition and research/preservation needs.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

Referenced as Site D, Dekorra Township, T11N, R9E -
Packerdville Site

Poynette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 3, T11N, R9E

Verbal Description: located in the rear of a resort and auto
graveyard called Packerdville, on Hwy 51,
over a former marsh

Investigator/Year: Brown, 1937

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 9/19/37

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Packerdville Site

This site is described as a campsite. No culturally
diagnostic materials were reported.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its
present condition and research needs. The site is
described as yielding only a limited amount of mater-
ial. The site may be one that would be most directly
affected by flood control measures in the project area
(Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co153 - Thurston Site

Poynette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: N $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 3, T11N, R9E

Verbal Description: $\frac{1}{2}$ block west of Highway 51 on the north side of the east-west road leading Wisconsin Beach Gardens to Dekorra - in a sand blow

Investigator/Year: Brown, 1934

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscript, 1934
Wisconsin Codification File

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown, in a sand blow

Site Description:

Thurston Site

The Thurston Site is described as being a potentially large site, portions of which lie in a sand blow. Recovered materials included debitage and fired rock.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research needs. The portions of the site in the sand blow may have no reliable stratigraphy. This site may be one that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co156 - Scott Site (also referred to as the Hartman Site)

Poynette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 4, T11N, R9E

Verbal Description: south of the east-west road from Madison
to Portage, in a sandy pasture

Investigator/Year: C. Brown and T.T. Brown, 1934

Report/Reference: Wisconsin Codification File
Brown Manuscripts, 9/25/34

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland (Late?)

Present Site Condition: Unknown, unplowed as of 1934

Site Description:

Scott Site

This site is a camp site located in a sandy field. Recovered artifacts included lithic materials and cord-marked sherds. One of the lithic artifacts was a small triangular projectile. Such artifacts are often associated with Late Woodland occupations.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research needs. The site may be one that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (see Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co154 - Scott and Birney Site

Poynette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: $W\frac{1}{2}$, $SE\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 4, and $N\frac{1}{2}$, $NE\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 9,
T11N, R9E

Verbal Description: south of Hwy 51, north and east of Rocky
Run, at the location called "Ospaukuta"

Investigator/Year: Brown, 1934

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 1/21/34
Wisconsin Codification File

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

Present Site Condition: Unknown, cultivated in 1934

Site Description:

Scott and Birney Site

This site is described as a being located in a cultivated field. Recovered artifacts included debitage, lithic artifacts and cord-impressed ceramics.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research needs. The site may be one that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

Referenced as Site C, Dekorra Township, T11N, R9E -
Rocky Run Campsites

Poynette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 5, T11N, R9E

Verbal Description: in sand blows on Rocky Run Creek

Investigator/Year: Brown, 1937

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 9/15/37
Wisconsin Codification File

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown, in sand blows

Site Description:

Rocky Run Campsites

The Rocky Run sites consist of 2 campsites in sand blows. Recovered materials include debitage, but no ceramics or culturally diagnostic lithic artifacts.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

These sites should be field checked to determine their present condition and research needs. Lying in sand blows, these sites may have no reliable stratigraphy. The sites may be ones that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

Referenced as Site E, Dekorra Township, T11N, R9E -
Rocky Run Site

Poynette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: N $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 5, T11N, R9E

Verbal Description: north side of the highway to Dekorra,
on both banks of Rocky Run Creek

Investigator/Year: Brown, 1937

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 9/19/37

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

Present Site Condition: Unknown, cultivated in 1937

Site Description:

Rocky Run Site

The Rocky Run Site lies on both sides of the creek. On the east side, a limited amount of material was recovered. However, across the creek, a larger number of artifacts were reported including pottery sherds.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research needs. This site may be one that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

Referenced as Site G, Dekorra Township, T11N, R9E -
Haupt Site

Poynette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 5, T11N, R9E

Verbal Description: southeast of the crossing of 2 highways,
one running southeast from Dekorra

Investigator/Year: Gilman, 1923

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, letter from E.A. Gilman,
11/2/23

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Haupt Site

The Haupt Site is described as a burial ground.
No additional data was provided.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research/preservation needs. The site has added importance from the presence of human osteological remains. The site may be one that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co10 - Nieman-Marshall Site and Mound

Poynette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: N $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and the S $\frac{1}{2}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 5,
T11N, R9E

Verbal Description: in the village of Dekorra, on the west
side of the Dekorra Rd. and the south
bank of Rocky Run as it enters the Wis-
consin River

Investigator/Year: Towne, ca. 1905
Brown and Drexel, 1908

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 1908
Wisconsin Codification File
Brown, Charles.
1909 Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 8
(O.S.), No. 4, Pg. 118.

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

Present Site Condition: Unknown, possibly destroyed

Site Description:

Nieman-Marshall Site

The Nieman-Marshall Site is described as a former village site. Recovered artifacts included lithic artifacts and sherds. Also present was one mound, described as nearly destroyed in 1909. A. Towne excavated into it around 1905. Various Woodland cultures constructed mounds.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine if any portion of the site has survived. The location of the site would appear to make it relatively easy to relocate. This site may be one that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co11 - Nieman Site

Poynette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: N $\frac{1}{2}$, Sec. 5, T11N, R9E

Verbal Description: on banks of the Wisconsin River and
Rocky Run Creek at Dekorra

Investigator/Year:

Report/Reference: Wisconsin Codification File
Brown, Charles.
1909 Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 8
(O.S.), No. 4, Pg. 118.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Nieman Site

The Nieman Site is described as a camp and workshop.
No additional data was provided.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its
present condition and research needs, although the
site is not very specifically located. This site may
be one that would be most directly affected by flood
control measures in the project area (Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co155 - Hutchinson Site

Poynette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 10, T11N, R9E

Verbal Description: on the road to Portage, located on a
knoll in a cultivated field

Investigator/Year: C. Brown and T.T. Brown, 1934

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 9/25/34
Wisconsin Codification File

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown, cultivated in 1934

Site Description:

Hutchinson Site

The Hutchinson Site is a camp site reported in a cultivated field. Recovered artifacts included debitage, fired rock and lithic artifacts. This site is reported in the Wisconsin Codification File as in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 10. However, the 1936 Platbook shows the Hutchinson Property in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, of Section 10.

Evaluation and Recommendation:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research needs. However, relocation of the site might be difficult considering the possible discrepancies regarding its location. This site may be one that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area.(Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co112 - McMillian Site

Poynette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 16, T11N, R9E

Verbal Description: next to a small lake

Investigator/Year: Brown, 1936

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 1936
Wisconsin Codification File

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

McMillian Site

The McMillian Site is described as a campsite. No additional information was provided.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research needs.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

Referenced as Site I, Dekorra Township, T11N, R9E - Powers
Creek Mounds

Poynette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: S $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 18 - one mound
NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 18 - one mound

Verbal Description: north of Powers Creek

Investigator/Year: H.E. Cole, 1922

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscript, letter from H.E. Cole,
10/23/22

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

Present Site Condition: mound in the S $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 18
probably destroyed

Site Description:

Powers Creek Mounds

These two mounds are not specifically described. A
number of Woodland cultures constructed mounds

Evaluation and Recommendations:

These sites should be field checked to determine their
present condition and research/preservation needs. At
least one of the two mounds may have been destroyed al-
though subsurface features may have survived.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co13 - Black Site

Poynette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 19, and the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec.
19, T11N, R9E

Verbal Description: on Power's Creek

Investigator/Year: W.C. Black, 1920

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscript: n.d. and a letter from
W.C. Black, 1920

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

Present Site Condition: probably destroyed

Site Description:

Black Site

The data on these structures is not very precise. It was not possible to determine if single mounds or mound groups were being described. Nor were the type of mounds elucidated. Brown indicates that the mounds have all been destroyed.

Evaluation and Site Description:

Ideally, the location of the mounds or mounds groups should be field checked to determine if any subsurface features survived the destruction of the mounds. The relocation of these mounds may be difficult.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co14 - Starlin Site

Poynette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 20, T11N, R9E

Verbal Description: north of Hinkson Creek

Investigator/Year:

Report/Reference: Wisconsin Codification File

Brown, Charles.

1925 Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 4
(N.S.), Vol. 1, Pg. 28.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Starlin Site

The Starlin Site is described as a camp site. No additional data was provided.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research needs.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co111 - Manke Site

Poynette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 26 and N $\frac{1}{2}$, Sec. 27, T11N, R9E

Verbal Description: north of Powers Creek

Investigator/Year: Brown, 1931

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 1931
Wisconsin Codification File

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Manke Site

This site is described as a camp. No additional data on the site was provided.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research needs.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co16 - Wilson Mound

Poynette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 30, T11N, R9E

Verbal Description: junction of Powers and Wilson Creeks -
east side of the road

Investigator/Year: Brown and Drexel, 1908

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 1908
Wisconsin Codification File

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

Present Site Condition: Unknown, mound explored in 1858

Site Description:

Wilson Mound

The Wilson Mound was excavated in 1858. Additional data on the mound was not provided. The cultural and chronological affiliations of this mound could not be determined as a number of Woodland cultures constructed mounds.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This mound should be checked to determine if any of the structure survived its initial investigation in 1858.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co199 - Bilkie Site II

Poynette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 30, T11N, R9E

Verbal Description: east of a low marsh, in the I-90
right-of-way

Investigator/Year: R. Salzer and J. Porter, 1959

Report/Reference: 1959 Highway Survey, Project I-90-2(11)
101, Sheet 4.8, Site 6, SHSW
Wisconsin Codification File

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown, in the I-90 right-of-way

Site Description:

Bilkie Site II

The Bilkie Site II is described as a campsite. Recovered materials included debitage and lithic artifacts. Apparently, no culturally diagnostic materials were recovered.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine if any portion was not destroyed in the construction of I-90.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co197 - Delfosse Site

Poynette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 30, T11N,
R9E

Verbal Description: on a sand knoll over Powers Creek to the south, the knoll overlooks a flat flood-plain in the I-90 right-of-way

Investigator/Year: R. Salzer and J. Porter, 1959

Report/Reference: 1959 Highway Survey, Project I-90-2(11)
101, Sheet 4.7, Site 4, SHSW
Wisconsin Codification File

Cultural Affiliation: Archaic

Present Site Condition: Unknown, in I-90 right-of-way

Site Description:

Delfosse Site

The Delfosse Site is (was) apparently a large Archaic site with some potential for undisturbed subsurface deposits. Recovered materials included debitage and various lithic artifacts including five projectiles.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site may have some considerable importance, if any portion survived the construction of I-90. Many of the sites in the Portage area are either surface sites or from sand blows. Hence, the presence of a site with some depth of deposit may be important. The site should be field checked to determine if any portion survived the construction of I-90.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co201 - MacKenzie Mound

Poynette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 31, T11N, R9E

Verbal Description: east of an intermittent stream

Investigator/Year: R. Salzer and J. Porter, 1959

Report/Reference: Wisconsin Codification File
1959 Highway Survey - Project I-90-2(11)
101, Sheet 4.8, SHSW

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

MacKenzie Mound

The MacKenzie Mound is described as a conical mound. This is one of the few mounds reported in relatively recent times. Several Woodland cultures constructed such mounds.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This mound should be field checked to determine its present condition and research/preservation needs.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co200 - Sloggy Site

Poynette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: W $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 31, T11N, R9E

Verbal Description: on a grassy knoll, approximately 10
meters south of the junction of Smoky
Hollow Rd. and CTH 'S'

Investigator/Year: R. Salzer and J. Porter, 1959

Report/Reference: Wisconsin Codification File
1959 Highway Survey - Project I-90-2(11)
101, Sheet 4.8, Site 7, SHSW

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Description: Unknown, formerly cultivated, site
in area slated for disturbance

Site Description:

Sloggy Site

The Sloggy Site is described as a campsite. No
culturally diagnostic artifacts were reported.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its
present condition, if any portion of the site survived
the highway improvements and any research needs.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co198 - Bilkie Site I

Poynette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 31, T11N, R9E

Verbal Description: sand blows on a former channel near
Rowan Creek, in the Smoky Hollow right-
of-way

Investigator/Year: R. Salzer and J. Porter

Report/Reference: Wisconsin Codification File
1959 Highway Survey - Project I-90-2(11)
101, Sheet 4.8, Site 5, SHSW

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown, in Smoky Hollow Rd. right-
of-way

Site Description:

Bilkie Site I

The Bilkie Site I is a campsite which yielded debitage and lithic artifacts. Apparently, no cultural diagnostic materials were reported.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine if any portion survived the improvement of Smoky Hollow Rd. Lying in sand blows, the site may not have any reliable stratigraphy.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co17 - Basin Lake Village Site

Poynette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 31, T11N, R9E

Verbal Description: near the site of the old Basin Lake
Post Office, south of Basin Lake on
both sides of the Portage-Lodi Rd.

Investigator/Year: C. Brown and T.T. Brown, 1934

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 9/25/34
Wisconsin Codification File
Artifact Accession File, SHSW

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland (Oneota?)

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Basin Lake Village Site

The Basin Lake Village Site is apparently a large site. Recovered artifacts included lithic artifacts and pottery sherds. These sherds included some grit-tempered examples and at least 65 shell-tempered sherds. While most of these sherds were eroded or plain-surfaced and could not be assigned to any established types, they may be associated with an Oneota occupation of the site.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The Basin Lake Village Site is a site of some potential importance. The presence of shell-tempered sherds may indicate an Oneota occupation, the first one to be reported in this area. This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research needs. The Basin Lake Village site is also near the site of an early American settlement in Columbia County. No visible remains of this settlement are present.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co18 - S. and E. Knudsen Site

Poynette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: E $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and W $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 33, T11N, R9E

Verbal Description: west side of Dekorra Rd., north and west
of Rowan Creek

Investigator/Year:

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, n.d.
Wisconsin Codification File

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

S. and E. Knudsen Site

This site is described as a campsite. Recovered materials included debitage and at least one projectile.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research needs.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co143 - Howland Site

Poyenette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 33, T11N, R9E

Verbal Description: north bank of a creek, 2.5 kilometers
west of Poyenette, Wisconsin

Investigator/Year: D. Howland, 1929

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 1929

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Howland Site

The Howland Site is described as a village. No additional data is provided.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research needs.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

Referenced as Site A, Dekorra Township, T11N, R9E -
Liberty Cross Burials

Poynette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: north of the center of Sec. 33, T11N, R9E

Verbal Description: on the banks of the Wisconsin River on
the site of the paper village of Baltimore City

Investigator/Year:

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, n.d.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic Native American

Present Site Condition: Unknown, burials found in the course
of construction

Site Description:

Liberty Cross Burials

The Liberty Cross Burials included several burials of historic Native Americans. Accompanying the burials were sheet lead "jinglers". Baltimore City is one the paper villages which were never developed in the Portage area.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

If possible, this area should be field checked to determine the possibility of additional burials being present. The site gains importance by the presence of human osteological materials.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

Referenced as Site B - Dekorra Township, T11N, R9E -
Baltimore City Mound

Poynette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 33, T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: on the site of the paper village of
Baltimore City

Investigator/Year: H.E. Cole, 1922

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, letter from H.E. Cole,
10/23/22

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

Present Site Condition: destroyed

Site Description:

Baltimore City Mound

Cole discussed a mound on the site of the paper village of Baltimore City which has been destroyed. Baltimore City was one of a number of villages that were laid out near Portage in the mid-19th century but not developed.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

Ideally, this site should be field checked to determine if any subsurface features might have survived the destruction of the mound. The location may be specific enough to enable the former mound to be located.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

Referenced as Site J, Dekorra Township, T11N, R9E -
Rowan Trading Post

Poynette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: Section 34 or 35, T11N, R9E

Verbal Description: on a knoll in pasture on north bank of
Rowan Creek, 2 village blocks east of
the dam and electric lighting plant,
east of Johnson St.

Investigator/Year:

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, n.d.
Jones, 1914

Cultural Affiliation: Historic Euro-American

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Rowan Trading Post

The Rowan Trading Post was founded ca. 1836 in the Poynette area by one of the early American residents of Columbia County. Rowan conducted business with both Winnebago and Euro-American clients.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

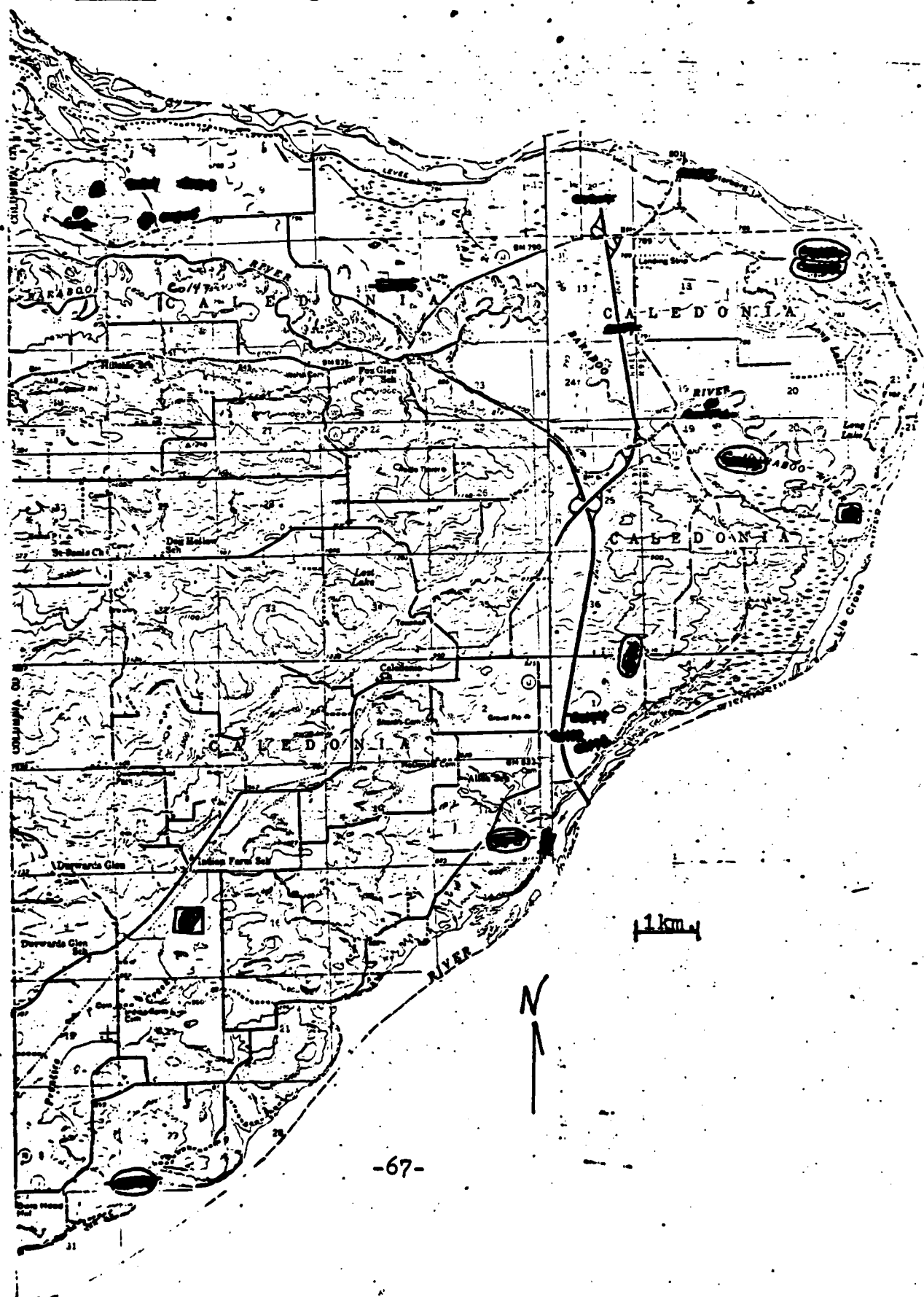
The Rowan Trading Post, if any portion remains relatively undisturbed, would be a valuable addition to our knowledge of early American Wisconsin. The site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research needs.

Caledonia Township:

A total of 25 sites were reported for Caledonia Township. This includes 12 camps or villages, 2 camps associated with mounds and two associated with burials, 1 mound, 1 mound group, 1 cornfield, 5 burials and 1 historic Indian farm.

Among the interesting sites include Site A, the second village site of the Old Grey-Haired Dekorra. Another is Site D, the Indian Experimental Farm. This poorly documented site was an attempt to encourage Native Americans to farm on the Euro-American model. Site Co109, the Johnson Site, is one of the few Middle Woodland sites reported for the area. A final site is Co1, the Staudenmayer Mounds. This group was originally reported as having 60 mounds, At least 55 appear to have been destroyed.

Fig. 9 - Archeological Sites in Caledonia Township



Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co192 - Harvey Cornfields

Poynette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 1, T11N, R8E

Verbal Description: about 850 meters west of the Wisconsin River, outside of the I-90 right-of-way

Investigator/Year: R. Salzer and J. Porter, 1959

Report/References: Wisconsin Codification File
Brown, Charles.
1925 Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 4
(N.S.), No. 1, Pg. 29.
1959 Highway Survey, I-90 Project, SHSW

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

Present Site Condition: Unknown, the site was not relocated in the 1959 Highway Survey

Site Description:

Harvey Cornfields

The Harvey Cornfields are simply described as Indian cornfields. No additional data has been provided. The cornfields would most likely be associated with Late Woodland or historic Indian settlements.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site was not relocated by the 1959 Highway Survey crew of Salzer and Porter. It may be assumed that the site was destroyed sometime between 1925 and 1959. However, the site should be field checked to determine if any portion has survived as the site may be one that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co194 - Harvey Site II

Poynette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 1, T11N, R8E

Verbal Description: south of a small lake about 850 meters
north of the Wisconsin River, outside of
the I-90 right-of-way

Investigator/Year: R. Salzer and J. Porter, 1959

Report/Reference: Wisconsin Codification File
1959 Highway Survey, Project I-90-2(11)
101, Sheet 4.2, SHSW

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Harvey Site II

The data on this site consists of several projectiles recovered on the surface by the property owner. No additional data was supplied.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research needs. This site may be one that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co193 - Harvey Site I

Poynette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 1, T11N, R8E

Verbal Description: in a plowed field on a knoll southeast of the Harvey barn, adjacent to the eastern edge of the I-90 right-of-way, 850 meters northwest of the Wisconsin River

Investigator/Year: R. Salzer and J. Porter, 1959

Report/Reference: Wisconsin Codification File
1959 Highway Survey, Project I-90-2(11)
101, Sheet 4.2, Site #1, SHSW

Cultural Affiliation: Late Woodland (?)

Present Site Condition: cultivated in 1959

Site Description:

Harvey Site I

The Harvey Site I was a camp located in a plowed field. Recovered artifacts included lithic artifacts. Culturally diagnostic artifacts included a triangular stone projectile. These projectiles are usually associated with Late Woodland occupations.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research needs. The site may be one that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

Referenced as Site D, Caledonia Township, T11N, R8E -
Indian Experimental Farm

Baraboo, Wis. 1959, Quadrangle

Legal Description: E $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec. 17, T11N, R8E

Verbal Description: on farm owned by W.H. MacLeish in 1922

Investigator/Year:

Report/Reference: Baraboo Weekly News, January 26, 1922
Baraboo Weekly News, December 21, 1922

Cultural Affiliation: Historic Native American

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Indian Experimental Farm

The Indian Experimental Farm was an attempt to encourage the local Native Americans to farm on the Euro-American model. It began in 1835 with Pierre Pauquette as the instructor. The farm was bought up in 1837 when the Winnebago ceded their lands in the Portage area.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site may have some considerable interest and significance. Documentary evidence is unfortunately very sketchy in regard to this experiment, as to who set it up, why it failed and if the land was owned by Winnebago and ceded in 1837. This site should be field checked to determine if any structures from the period of the Experimental Farm might still exist or be recovered by archeological investigations.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co144 - Prentice Creek Site

Poynette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 30 and SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 29, T11N, R8E

Verbal Description: at the mouth of Prentice Creek and
along the shore of the Wisconsin River -
on a sandy ridge from the mouth of the
river northward for 425 meters

Investigator/Year: Brown, 1932

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 6/13/32
Wisconsin Codification File

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Prentice Creek Site

The Prentice Creek Site is described as a village site. Recovered artifacts include debitage, fired rock, lithic artifacts and pottery sherds.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research needs.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co2 - Stock Mound Group

Briggsville, Wis. 1958 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 7, T12N, R8E

Verbal Description: north of Leach Creek and west of the
Baraboo River

Investigator/Year: Klann, 1907
R. Black, 1957

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscript, letter from W.C. Klann,
9/5/07 and a letter from H.E. Cole,
9/29/20
Wisconsin Codification File
Brown, Charles.
1908 Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 7
(O.S.), No. 1, Pg. 5.
Columbia County Folder, SHSW

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland/Effigy Mound

Present Site Condition: cultivated by 1908

Site Description:

Stock Mound Group

The Stock Mound Group is described as including two conical mounds and one possible effigy mound. The effigy mound would relate to the Effigy Mound Tradition, while the other mounds might relate to a number of Woodland cultures. Village material was also recovered nearby, including debitage and lithic artifacts. One artifact was a Durst Stemmed point. The chronological and cultural affiliations of this stemmed point are not fully understood and may range from Late Archaic to Woodland times.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research/preservation needs. The site may be one that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

Referenced as Site B, Caledonia Township, T12N, R8E .

Briggsville, Wis. 1958 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 7, T12N, R8E

Verbal Description: off highway (STH 78?)

Investigator/Year: H.E. Cole, 1920

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, letter from H.E. Cole,
9/19/20

Cultural Affiliation: Historic Native American - Euro-American

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Burials

This site is described as the cemetery of 2 individuals of Native American - Euro-American descent. No additional data was provided.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research/preservation needs. The site gains importance by the presence of human osteological remains.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

Referenced as Site F, Caledonia Township, T12N, R8E -
Williams Mound Group

Briggsville, Wis. 1958 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 7, T12N, R8E

Verbal Description: on Williams property

Investigator/Year: H.E. Cole, 1920

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, letter from H.E. Cole,
9/19/20

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Williams Mound Group

The Williams Mound Group is described as a group of three conical mounds. Such mounds were constructed by a number of Woodland cultures.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This mound group should be field checked to determine its present condition and research/preservation needs.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co205 - Williams Village and Burial Ground

Briggsville, Wis. 1958 Quadrangle

Legal Description: W $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 8, T12N, R8E

Verbal Description: north of Williams Rd. and a bend in the
Baraboo River, south of I-90

Investigator/Year: Gilman, 1923
R. Salzer and J. Porter, 1959

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscript, letter from E.A. Gilman,
1/23/23
1959 Highway Survey, Project I-90-2(11)
101, Sheet 4.3, SHSW

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Williams Village and Burial Ground

This site is described both in the Brown Manuscripts and in the notes of the 1959 Highway Survey as a village site and burial ground. No additional data was provided. The Charles E. Brown Atlas places the site in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and not the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 8.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its actual location, its present condition and research/preservation needs. The recovery of human osteological remains adds importance to this site. The site may be one that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (Fig. 3). Relocation of the may be difficult in consideration of the different site locations given.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co203

Briggsville, Wis. 1958 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 8, T12N, R8E

Verbal Description - approximately 110 meters south of Station 682.25 on a hill outside the I-90 right-of-way, west of Statz Rd, about 1.7 kilometers south of the Wisconsin River

Investigator/Year: R. Salzer and J. Porter, 1959

Report/Reference: Wisconsin Codification File
1959 Highway Survey, Project I-90-2(11)
101, Sheet 4.2, Site #1, SHSW
Brown Manuscripts, 1923

Cultural Affiliation: Historic Native American and Euro-American

Present Site Condition: overgrown with oak trees in 1959

Site Description:

Cemetery

This site is a cemetery enclosed in a rectangular rock wall (no mortar). The cemetery contains Native American burials up to ca. 1900 and some Euro-American graves. No headstones remain. Around 1900 an Indian named White Feather was buried here.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present conditions and research/preservation needs. The importance of this site is enhanced by the presence of human osteological remains. This site may be one that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area.(Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co204 - Statz Site

Briggsville, Wis. 1958 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 8 and
SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 8 T12N, R8E

Verbal Description: in a hayfield within the I-90 right-of-way, about 425 meters east of Statz Rd.

Investigator/Year: R. Salzer and J. Porter

Report/Reference: Wisconsin Codification File
1959 Highway Survey, Project I-90-2(11)
101, Sheet 4.2, Site #2, SHSW

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown, in I-90 right-of-way

Site Description:

Statz Site

The Statz Site was a campsite consisting of surface finds. Recovered artifacts included debitage, projectiles and a full-grooved stone axe recovered by the property owner.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

Much of this site was apparently destroyed by the construction of I-90. Other damage to the site was done by cultivation. The site should be field checked to determine if any portions survived. This site may be one that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co207 - Mootz Site

Portage, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 12, T12N, R8E

Verbal Description: south of a low marshy area, about 850 meters south of the Wisconsin River, across the river from Portage, Wisconsin within the STH 78 right-of-way. The site is on a low knoll covered with birch saplings. Levee Road is located to the north along the southern edge of the river.

Investigator/Year: Brockington and Wilson 1961

Report/Reference: Wisconsin Codification File
1961 Highway Survey, Project No. T-05-2
(26), Sheet 4.5, SHSW

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown, within the STH 78 right-of-way

Site Description:

Mootz Site

The Mootz Site was described as a campsite, apparently with no culturally diagnostic artifacts reported.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The site should be field checked to determine if any portion survived the construction of STH 78. The site may be one that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (Fig. 3).

Columbia County

47C0109 - Johnson Site

Portage, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 13, T12N, R8E

Verbal Description: west of the Johnson House and outbuildings
in the STH 78 right-of-way, between the
Wisconsin and Baraboo River

Investigator/Year: Wilson and Buck

Report/Reference: Wisconsin Codification File
1961 Highway Survey Project T05-2(26),
Sheet 4.3 and (Para 4) Highway File, SHSW

Cultural Affiliation: Middle Woodland, Hopewell

Present Site Condition: Unknown, in STH 78 right-of-way

Site Description:

Johnson Site

The Johnson Site is described as a Middle Woodland village site. Recovered artifacts include debitage and lithic artifacts and 30 sherds at least some of which are described as relating to Hopewellian types.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The Middle Woodland period is poorly represented in south-central Wisconsin. Hence, this site has some importance. It should be field checked to determine if any portion of the site survived the improvements to STH 78.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co149 - Tackwell Site

Briggsville, Wis. 1958 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 14, T12N, R8E

Verbal Description: none provided other than on the Tackwell Farm - the Tackwell Farm was not found on the platbooks used. Tackwell may have rented the farm.

Investigator/Year: C. Brown and A.W. English, 1935

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 11/29/35 and 7/39
Wisconsin Codification File

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Tackwell Site

The Tackwell Site was described as a village site with artifacts recovered. Brown indicated the recovery of debitage and fired rock. No additional data was provided.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research needs. The site may be one that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co206 - Hutterli Site

Briggsville, Wis. 1958 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 15, T12N, R8E

Verbal Description: northeast of Tritz Road with the I-90
right-of-way

Investigator/Year: R. Salzer and J. Porter, 1959

Report/Reference: Wisconsin Codification File
1959 Highway Survey, Project I-90-2(11)
101, Sheet 4.5, Site #3, SHSW

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland ?

Present Site Condition: cultivated in 1959, within I-90
right-of-way

Site Description:

Hutterli Site

The Hutterli Site is described as a campsite in a plowed field. Recovered artifacts included debitage and lithic artifacts including three grooved axes. The site is listed in the Wisconsin Codification files as probably Woodland in age, although none of the artifacts appear to be necessarily diagnostic.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine if any part survived the construction of I-90. The site may be one that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co147 - Weldon Site

Portage, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 17, T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: sand blows on the top of a sandy ridge

Investigator/Year: Brown, 1939

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, n.d.
Wisconsin Codification File

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown, in sand blows

Site Description:

Weldon Site

The Weldon Site is composed of number of sand blows, one of which is also called the Bittersweet Site. Recovered artifacts include debitage, fired rock and lithic artifacts.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research needs. The presence of the site in sandblows may indicate a lack of reliable stratigraphy.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

Referenced as Site A, Caledonia Township, T12N, R9E -
Dekorra Village

Poynette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 28 and SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 29, T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: on line between sections on the west
bank of the Wisconsin River

Investigator/Year:

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscript, n.d.

Cultural Affiliation: Winnebago

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Dekorra Village

This site is described as a village of Chief (Old Grey-Haired?) Dekorra. Old Grey-Haired Dekorra occupied several village sites in the Portage area after 1794. This area would be in the vicinity of the village occupied sometime after 1800. Dr. Janet Spector tested some of the proposed locations of this village and was unable to identify the site (personnal communication). This particular location was identified by local legend and was not apparently field tested by Brown who included it in his manuscripts.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The location and examination of a major Winnebago village would be an important contribution to Wisconsin archeology. Therefore, this location should be thoroughly field checked to determine the possibility that it is an historic Winnebago village.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co1 - Staudenmayer Mound Group

Poynette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 1, T11N, R8E and the
SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 36, T12N, R8E

Verbal Description: about 1250 meters from the Wisconsin River

Investigator/Year: H.E. Cole and V.S. Peese, 1919

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 9/9/20
Wisconsin Codification File
Brown, Charles.
1925 Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 4
(N.S.), No. 1, Pg. 29.

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland/Effigy Mound Tradition

Present Site Condition: 55 or 60 reported mounds were
destroyed by 1920, the remaining were
damaged by cultivation

Site Description:

Staudenmayer Mound Group

Brown (1920) noted that the Staudenmayer Group originally consisted of approximately 60 mounds, mostly conicals and linear forms. By 1920, the only surviving mounds were 2 ovals, 2 linear and 1 effigy mound. All of these were damaged by cultivation. The effigy mound would relate to the Effigy Mound Tradition, the other mounds might relate to a number of Woodland cultures. Occupational debris is also reported to have been found in association with the mounds.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The Staudenmayer Mound Group was, if the report of about 60 mounds is correct, the largest mound group reported for Columbia County. The area should be field checked to determine its present conditions and research/preservation needs. Subsurface features may have survived the cultivation of the mounds. This site may be one that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co66 - Red Bridge Cemetery

Portage, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: near the center of N $\frac{1}{2}$, Sec. 7, T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: near the "Red Bridge"

Investigator/Year:

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 1/8/22
Wisconsin Codification File
Brown, Charles.
1925 Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 4
(N.S.), No. 1, Pg. 28.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown, some disturbance must have
been present to indicate the presence
of burials.

Site Description:

Red Bridge Cemetery

This site is listed as being near the "Red Bridge", the present site of the STH 33 and 78 bridge over the Wisconsin River. An examination of the 1861 platbook and later plats shows that there was only one Wisconsin River bridge in the Portage area and the "Red Bridge" crossed the Wisconsin. The site is described as a cemetery and no additional data was provided.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked, if it can be relocated, so that its present condition and research/preservation need may be determined. The site gains added importance from the presence of human osteological remains. The site may be one that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

Referenced as Site E - Caledonia Township, T12N, R8E -
Williams Burial

Briggsville, Wis. 1958 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 8, T12N, R8E

Verbal Description: on Williams Property

Investigator/Year: H.E. Cole, 1920

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, letter H.E. Cole,
9/19/20

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown, some disturbance must have
been present to indicate the presence
of burials

Site Description:

Williams Burials

Little information was provided on these burials
except that they are aboriginal. This site might be
a part of Co205.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its
present condition and research needs. This site gains
additional importance by the presence of human osteo-
logical remains.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co4 - Allen Mound

Baraboo, Wis. 1959 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 12, T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: on a hill overlooking the Wisconsin River

Investigator/Year: H.E. Cole, V.S. Peese and Mr. Allen, 1919

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, letter from H.E. Cole,
8/8/19

Wisconsin Codification File

Brown, Charles.

1925 Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 4
(N.S.), No. 1, Pg. 29.

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

Present Site Condition: partially excavated in 1869

Site Description:

Allen Mound

The Allen Mound is described as an oval mound.
Several Woodland cultures constructed such mounds.
When dug into in 1869, a burial and lithic artifacts
were found.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This mound should be field checked to determine if
any portion of the mound survived its initial exploration,
and to determine its research/preservation needs.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co148 - East Ridge Site

Portage, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 17, T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: in sand blows on the east shore of a
marsh

Investigator/Year: Brown, 1939

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, n.d. and 7/20/39
Wisconsin Codification File

Cultural Affiliation: Old Copper Tradition? Archaic?

Present Site Condition: Unknown, in sand blows

Site Description:

East Ridge Site

The East Ridge Camp is located close to Co147. Recovered artifacts include lithic tools, copper artifacts, debitage and fired rock. The presence of copper does not necessarily indicate an Old Copper Tradition site although no ceramics were recovered from the site which might strengthen the case for the presence of an Archaic site.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research needs. The location of the site in sand blows may indicate a lack of reliable stratigraphy. The site may be one of those that would be most directly affected by flood control in the project area (Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

Referenced as Site C, Caledonia Township, T12N, R9E

Portage, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 19, T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: on Merrimack Road, south of the Baraboo River

Investigator/Year:

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 9/5/20, 1939

Cultural Affiliation: Historic Native American

Site Description:

Cemetery

Brown reports an historic Native American cemetery at the location given above. He also noted the recovery of a stone axe. No additional data was provided. This site may be the same as Co146 although Brown described the site somewhat differently than the Codification File which cites his 1939 reference in the Manuscripts.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research/preservation needs. This site is given additional importance by the recovery of human osteological remains.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co146 - Funk Site

Portage, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 19, T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: east of the Baraboo River

Investigator/Year: Brown, 1939

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 1939
Wisconsin Codification File

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland/ Historic Native American

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Funk Site

The Funk Site is listed in the Wisconsin Codification File as a cemetery site, possible of the Winnebago Tribe. The Brown Manuscripts also note the presence of pottery, debitage and fired-rock, as well as reports of an historic Winnebago camp.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research/preservation needs. The presence of human osteological remains gives added importance to this site. This site may be one that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co145 - Weber Site

Poynette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 30 and NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 29, T12N,
9E

Verbal Description: south of the Baraboo River in a sandy area
on a hill

Investigator/Year: English, 1935

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscript, 11/8/35
Wisconsin Codification File

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland/Winnebago?

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Weber Site

Recovered artifacts from the Weber Site included lithic artifacts and pottery sherds. The Wisconsin Codification File lists the site as a possible Winnebago camp, however, the Brown Manuscripts do not indicate this.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research needs. The site may be one that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area.(Fig. 3).

Fort Winnebago Township:

A total of 22 sites are listed for Fort Winnebago Township. These include 14 campsites or villages, 4 mounds, 1 mound group, 2 burials and a camp associated with mounds. Only 17 sites are shown on Fig. #10 (Pg. 94), as Co23 is composed of five sites and one site could not be located more specifically within the township.

Of the sites from this township, several sites, A, D, G and Co23 are perhaps the most interesting. Site A is alleged to be the grave of Old Grey-Haired Decorah, a chief of a Winnebago band which settled the Portage area in 1796. Site D is alleged to be his first village in the area (a second village is located in Caledonia Township). Site G is a Mascouten village reported by Brown in his manuscripts. Unfortunately, no additional data could be found verifying that this site was a Mascouten village and the site does not appear to have been field checked. Finally, Co23 represents a complex of at least five sites surrounding the Old Indian Agency House in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 33 of the township. Three of these sites have historic items on them and may relate to historic Winnebago camps around the agent's house.

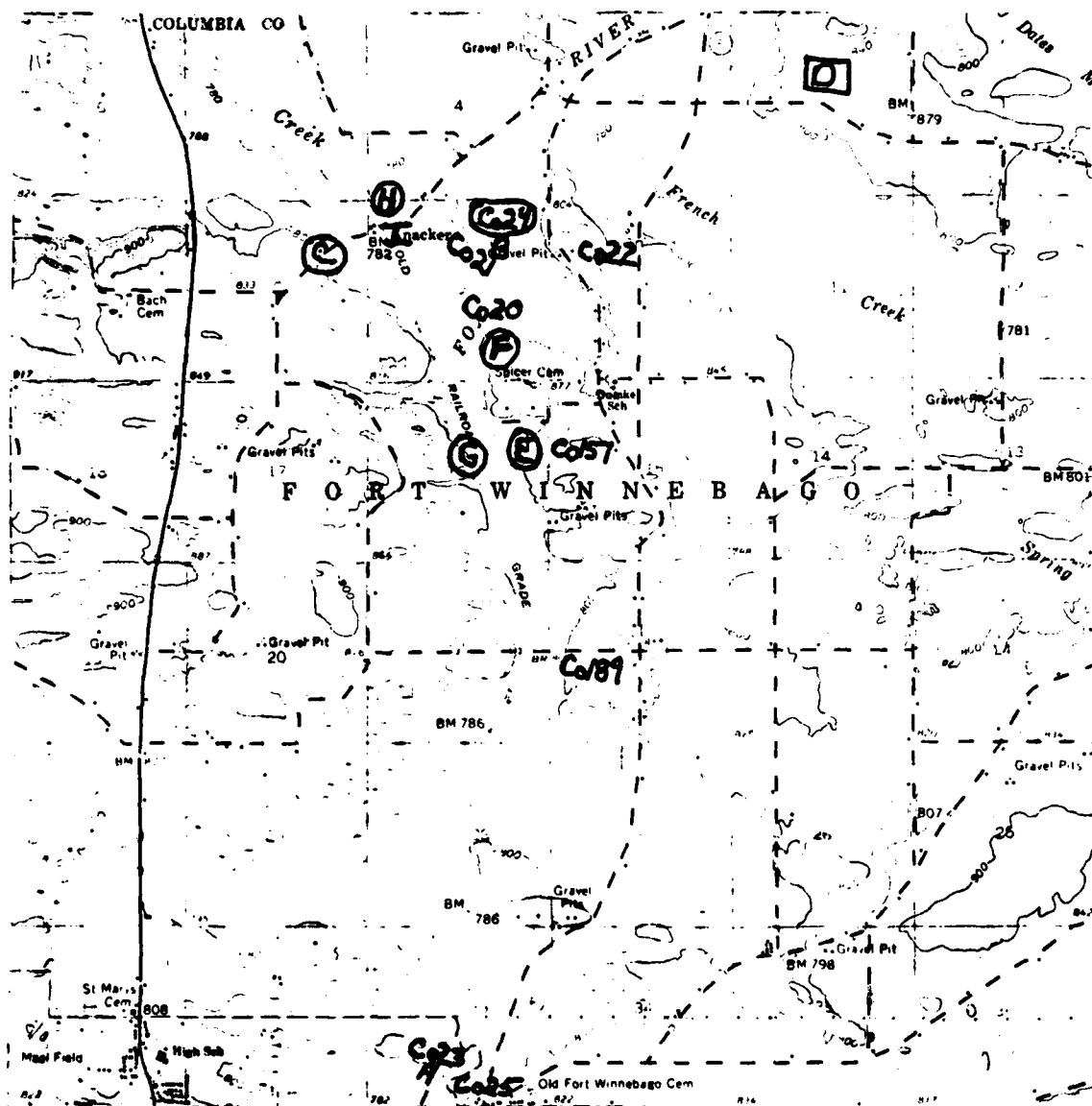


Fig. 10 - Archeological Sites in Fort Winnebago Township

1km.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

Old Grey-Haired Dekorah Village Site

Referenced as Site D, Fort Winnebago Township

Portage, Wisconsin 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: Sec. 2, T13N, R9E

Verbal Description: Located on the C. Baker Farm - according to the 1890 Plat, most of the Baker Farm lay in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 2, however it also extended into the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of that section.

Investigator/Year:

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, n.d.

Cultural Affiliation: Winnebago

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Old Grey-Haired Dekorah Village Site

The Old Grey-Haired Dekorah Village Site was reported to Brown. The site, if it exists would date from ca. 1794 and the early 1800's. The existence of this site and its cultural and chronological affiliations are not demonstrated, nor could record be found of the site being investigated.

Evaluation and Recommendation:

This site should be field checked to determine if it exists. If so, some measures should be taken to determine if it is indeed an historic Winnebago Village. An historic Winnebago Village site of this period would be a valuable site.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

Referenced as Site H - Fort Winnebago Township, T13N, R9E -
Clithero Farm

Portage, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: the Clithero Farm was located in the
SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 4 and the NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, of
Sec. 9, T13N, R9E (1890 Plat Book)

Verbal Description: Clithero Farm

Investigator/Year:

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, n.d.
Columbia County Folder, SHSW, letter from
Mr. Lang, August 14, 1970

Cultural Affiliation: Historic Native American

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Clithero Farm

The Clithero Farm is mentioned in the Brown Manuscripts as having a spring mentioned by Marquette in his description of the Portage area (1673). Mr. Lang of Madison, Wisconsin stated that Winnebago frequented the area at least in 1908, 1910, 1911, and 1912 and that there were, at times, 10 to 15 wigwams. A burial site was located near these camps.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

If this spring is indeed one mentioned by Marquette, and if the spring is still extant, it might be an interesting local site. The presence of late historic Winnebago camps and human osteological remains also adds importance to this site. The area should be field checked to determine its present condition and research/preservation needs.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

Referenced as Site C, Fort Winnebago Township - Anacker Farm Mound

Portage, Wisconsin 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 8, T13N, R9E

Verbal Description: on the Anacker Farm

Investigator/Year: Brown, 1920

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 9/4/20

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

Present Site Condition: Damaged, described as being faint

Site Description:

Anacker Farm Mound

This site was described as a faint conical on the Anacker Farm in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 8. Various Woodland cultures constructed conical mounds.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine if any part of the mounds has not been destroyed. Described as "faint" in 1920, this mound may have been destroyed, but subsurface features may have survived.

Columbia County Wisconsin

47Co20 - Elijah Maltby Camp and Mounds

Portage, Wisconsin 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description = S $\frac{1}{2}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 9, T13N, R9E

Verbal Description - south of Corning on the west bank of the
Fox River on the E. Maltby Farm (1890
Platbook)

Investigator/Year;

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts: n.d.

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland/Effigy Mound Tradition

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Elijah Maltby Camp and Mounds

This site is described as an Indian camp site associated with conical, linear and effigy mounds. No information was provided on the number of mounds or their conditions. The linear and conical mounds may relate to several Woodland manifestations but the effigy mounds should relate to the Effigy Mound Tradition of the Late Woodland.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and to determine further research and/or preservation needs.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

Referenced as Site B, Fort Winnebago Township

Portage, Wisconsin 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 9, T13N, R9E

Verbal Description: In cultivated field

Investigator/Year:

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 9/4/1920

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

Present Site Condition: Destroyed by a sawmill

Site Description:

Mound

The site was described as a conical mound under cultivation and then destroyed by a sawmill. It may have been part of the Anacker Mounds (47Co21). Various Woodland cultures constructed such conical mounds.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine if the mound was totally destroyed. Subsurface features may have survived. The sawmill may also be of some interest as it must be over 60 years old.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

Referenced as Site F, Fort Winnebago Township, Bain Farm Site
Portage, Wisconsin 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 9, T13N, R9E

Verbal Description: On the George Bain Farm (Hixson Platbook)

Investigator/Year: E. A. Gilman, 1929

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, letter from E. A. Gilman
4/18/1929

Cultural Affiliations: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Bain Farm Site

This site is described as a camp. No additional data
was provided.

Evaluation and Recommendation:

This site should be field checked to determine its
present condition and research needs.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co24 - Smith Site

Portage, Wisconsin 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: N $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 9, T13N, R9E

Verbal Description: on P.J. Smith Farm, 6.7 kilometers north of Fort Winnebago. According to the Wisconsin Codification File, the site is located in Sec. 28. However, this section is not 6.7 kilometers north of Fort Winnebago and no Smith could be found as a landowner in as plat checked. A Smith was found in Sec. 9 which is 6.7 kilometers north of Fort Winnebago.

Investigator/Year:

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, n.d.
Wisconsin Codification File
Brown, Charles.
1925 Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 4
(N.S.), No. 1, Pg. 27.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Smith Site

The Smith Site is listed as an Indian campsite. No additional information was provided.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and further research needs.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

Referenced as Site I, Fort Winnebago Township, T13N, R9E -
Decorah's Grave

Portage, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 9, T13N, R9E

Verbal Description: near the Soo Line Station on a drumlin,
113 meters on wagon road and 48 meters
north of Neenah Creek

Investigator/Year: W.C. English and Brown, 1920

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, n.d. and a letter from
H.E. Cole, 9/20

Cultural Affiliation: Winnebago

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Decorah's Grave

This site is described as the burial of Old Grey-Haired Dekorah, prominent Winnebago chief and resident of the Portage area from 1796 into the 1800's. The grave may also be of Bill Dekorah, a relative (H.E. Cole letter 9/20). The grave is marked by a sunken depression enclosed by posts and woven wire fencing.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine if it actually exists. Several sites are claimed to be the resting place of Old Grey-Haired Dekorah. Whether this site is the actual one, or not, the resting place of some individual appears to be present and should be field checked. The site has added importance from the possible presence of human osteological remains.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co21 - Anacker Mounds

Portage, Wisconsin 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 9, T13N, R9E

Verbal Description: In area formerly called Corning - east
of the Soo Line.

Investigator/Year: Brown, 1920

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 9/4/1920

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Anacker Mounds

The Anacker Mounds when reported in 1920 consisted of one conical, and two linear mounds. These mounds had been disturbed by cultivation by 1920. Several Woodland cultures built conical and linear mounds.

Evaluation and Recommendation:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and to determine further research and/or preservation needs. The site may be difficult to find if continually plowed after 1920.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co22 - Port Hope Mound

Portage, Wisconsin 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: Near center of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 10, T13N, R9E

Verbal Description: On a high Hill over the Fox River
2.5 kilometers southeast of Port Hope,
the mound is just off the road to Portage.

Investigator/Year: Brown, 1920

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 9/4/1920
Wisconsin Codification File

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

Present Site Condition: Cultivated in 1920, possibly disturbed
by digging

Site Description:

Port Hope Mound

The Port Hope Mound is described as a conical mound. Several Woodland cultures built conical mounds.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine if any part of the mound has not been destroyed. Subsurface features may have survived the plowing.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co157 - Maltby Site

Portage, Wisconsin 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 15, T13N, R9E

Verbal Description: On the east bank of the Fox River near
the Government Locks

Investigator/Year: J. J. Knudsen and Charles Brown, 1933
W. C. English, 1932

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 1933
Letter to Brown from W. C. English 1/4/1932

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland (?), Historic Native American

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Maltby Site

The Maltby Site has not been professionally investigated. Reported artifacts included fire-cracked rock, debitage pottery, two copper perforators, trade pipes and lithic artifacts. No additional information was provided. This material may represent several different components or one historic Indian component.

Evaluation and Recommendation:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition, determine what components are present and determine further research needs.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

Referenced as Site G - Fort Winnebago Township - Mascouten Village ?

Portage, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: W $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 16, T13N, R9E

Verbal Description: west of the Fox River and south of Corning

Investigator/Year:

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscript, 5/1/33

Cultural Affiliation: Mascouten ?

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Mascouten Village

This site is described as being a Mascouten Village. There was no other documentary evidence for the existence of an historic Mascouten Village in the immediate Portage area (see Pg. 209).

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research needs. This site would be of great importance if it is indeed an historic Mascouten village. It would, of course, also have importance as an historic village of another tribe or as a prehistoric village.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

Referenced as Site E, Fort Winnebago Township, Johnson Site
Portage, Wisconsin 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: E $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 16, T13N, R9E

Verbal Description: G. Johnson Farm

Investigator/Year: E. A. Gilman, 1929

Report/Reference: Letter from E. A. Gilman, in Brown Manuscripts
4/18/1929

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Location: Unknown

Site Description:

Site E

This site is described as a camp. No additional information was provided.

Evaluation and Recommendation:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research needs.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

Curry Farm Artifacts

Portage, Wisconsin 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: Curry Farm is reported in the Hixson Plat Book (ca. 1920) as being in the N $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 20 and into the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of that section, T13N, R9E

Verbal Description: Joe Curry Farm

Investigator/Year: E.A. Gilman, 1933

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 5/1/33, letter from E.A. Gilman

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Curry Farm Artifacts

The finds are described as two axes recovered from the Joe Curry Farm.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This area should be field checked to determine if an archeological site is present.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

Artifact from Thomas Coughlin Farm - Fort Winnebago Township

Legal Description: On farm which occupies 100 acres in the east central portion of Sec. 20 and the NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 21, T13N, R9E.

Verbal Description: On Thomas Coughlin Farm

Investigator/Year: Donated 1883

Accession No.: State Historical Society of Wisconsin Cat. No. 1972.157

Report/Reference: State Historical Society of Wisconsin
Accession File

Cultural Affiliation: Old Copper Culture-Late Archaic

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Coughlin Farm

The object was described as a copper projectile donated in 1883.

Evaluation and Recommendation:

This site might be field checked to determine its present status, if it can be conveniently done. An extensive search for a site yielding one artifact with a rather general provenience may not be very successful.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co189 - Giffortetux Site

Portage, Wisconsin 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 22, T13N, R9E

Verbal Description: On a high ridge parallel to and dropping
of. into the Fox River just south of
Clark Road; east of the Fox River.

Investigator/Year: Dan Wendt, 1977

Report/References: Wisconsin Codification File
Columbia County Archaeology Folder, Anthro-
pology Office, SPSW

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

Present Site Condition: Unknown, cultivated in 1977

Site Description:

Giffortetux Site

This site is described as a campsite. Artifacts include
debitage, lithic artifacts and cord-marked sherds.

Evaluation and Recommendation:

This site should be field checked to determine present
site condition and research needs.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co23 - Baker Site

Portage, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 33, T13N, R9E

Verbal Description: several sites on the Baker Farm around
the Old Indian Agency House

Investigator/Year: Brown, 1928

Report/Reference: Wisconsin Codification File
Brown Manuscripts, 7/1/28
Brown, Charles.
1925 Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 4
(N.S.), No. 1, Pg. 27.

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland/Historic Native Americans

Present Site Condition: some of the sites, or portions of
them, lie in the bounds of the Indian
Agency House, a National Historic Regi-
ster Property. This area is tended and
landscaped, but not subject to major
disturbance.

Site Description:

Baker Site

The Baker Site is actually composed of several sites.
They are as follows;

- a) north of the Indian Agency House - campsite - debitage,
fired rock, gun wormer - this site probably relates to
the historic Winnebago camps which were located in the
vicinity of the Indian Agency House
- b) south of the Indian Agency House - debitage and fired
rock - this camp did not yield any reported diagnostic
artifacts
- c) 160 meters southeast of Site D - fired rock, debitage,
china and clay trade pipe - the nature of this site is
difficult to discern - the china and clya trade pipe
fragments could relate to debris from the farm - they
could also relate to a 19th century Indian camp

- d) about 225 meters southwest of the Indian Agency House on the edge of a marshy on a knoll - the knoll was a former island - recovered materials include debitage, fired rock, bone, aboriginal ceramics, a stone axe and clay trade pipes - the nature of the site is difficult to discern - the clay trade pipes may relate to an historic Native American occupation, or to a Euro-American site - the remaining artifacts are what may be associated with a Woodland site, although these artifacts could also relate to an historic Native American site
- e) Indian Agency Mound - SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 33 - on a high bank on the Fox River, about 50 meters south of the Agency House and 6 meters above the Portage Canal - a linear mound, it has dimensions of 10 meters long, 4.5 meters wide and 50cm. high - the mound is damaged

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The sites in the vicinity of the Indian Agency House may be of great importance. They probably include historic Winnebago campsites of the late 1820's and 1830's and may yield interesting artifact relating to the changing social and technological aspects of Winnebago life at that time. Prehistoric artifacts and one mound are also present. The recovered artifacts apparently come from plowed fields and erosional features. However, there is hope that some subsurface deposits or features still survive. The sites, or portions of them are now protected with the Indian Agency House itself, a seasonal historical attraction on the National Historic Register of Places. These sites should be field checked to determine their present condition and research needs.

Columbia County Wisconsin

Referenced as Site A, Fort Winnebago Township - Baker Farm
Burial

Portage, Wisconsin 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 33, T13N, R9E

Verbal Description: 53 meters west of the Indian Agency on the
Baker Farm

Investigator/Year: Gilman, 1924

Report/ Reference: Letter from Gilman 1/8/1924 in the Brown
Manuscripts

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland (?)

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Baker Farm Burial

The Baker Farm Burial is described as a stone covered feature, with a diameter of 2.6 meters and a height of 80 cm. It has not been recorded as to whether this feature was investigated or not.

Evaluation and Recommendation:

This site should be field checked to determine if it exists and if it is an aboriginal feature. If so, some additional work would be necessary on this interesting structure.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co25 - Fort Winnebago Village Site

Portage, Wisconsin 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 33, T13N, R9E

Verbal Description: On east bank of the Fox River at the
site of Old Fort Winnebago

Investigator/Year:

Report/Reference: Brown, Charles E.
1925 Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 4
(N.S.), No. 1. Pg. 27.
Wisconsin Codification File

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Fort Winnebago Village Site

Brown described this site as a village. No additional
data was provided.

Evaluation and Recommendation:

This site should be field checked to determine its
present condition and research needs. The old Fort
Winnebago area is a National Historic Register Property
Part is maintained as a park by the State of Wisconsin.
Other areas are private farms.

This site may be one that would be most directly affected
by flood control measures in the project area (See Fig. 3)

Columbia County, Wisconsin

Cook Site - Not mapped

Portage, Wisconsin 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description:

Verbal Description: five kilometers east of Fort Winnebago

Investigator/Year: McIntyre, 1913

Report/Reference: Letter from E. R. McIntyre, 1913 to Charles
E. Brown in Brown Manuscripts

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown, cultivated in 1913

Site Description

Cook Site

This site is described as a scattering of debitage in
a cultivated field. No additional information was provided.

Evaluation and Recommendation:

No Cook farm could be located within five kilometers or
so from Fort Winnebago, in any platbook utilized. It is
possible that Cook rented the farm. Therefore, unless
additional information is available to better locate
this site, additional field research would be very
difficult.

Pacific Township:

Pacific Township yielded a large number of sites, a total of twenty-nine. These included 20 camps and villages, 2 mounds, 6 mound groups and a cache.

This township contains a number of interesting sites. The most interesting complex of site lies in Sections 27 and 28 of T12N, R9E. These include Co72, Co177, Co178, Co179, Co180, Co181, Co182, Co184 and Sites B and C. Some of these are illustrated in Fig. 12. These sites span the period from the Late Archaic to the historic Winnebago. The Murray Site, Co178, is one of the most important sites in the county, yielding a large ceramic sample including Middle and Late, and perhaps Early Woodland and Oneota sherds. This area around Duck Creek in Pacific Township was the densest distribution of sites in the project area, and many more sites probably await discovery in this section of the project area. Another interesting site in Pacific Township is Site E, a reported Potowatomi Village. This site has not been field checked.

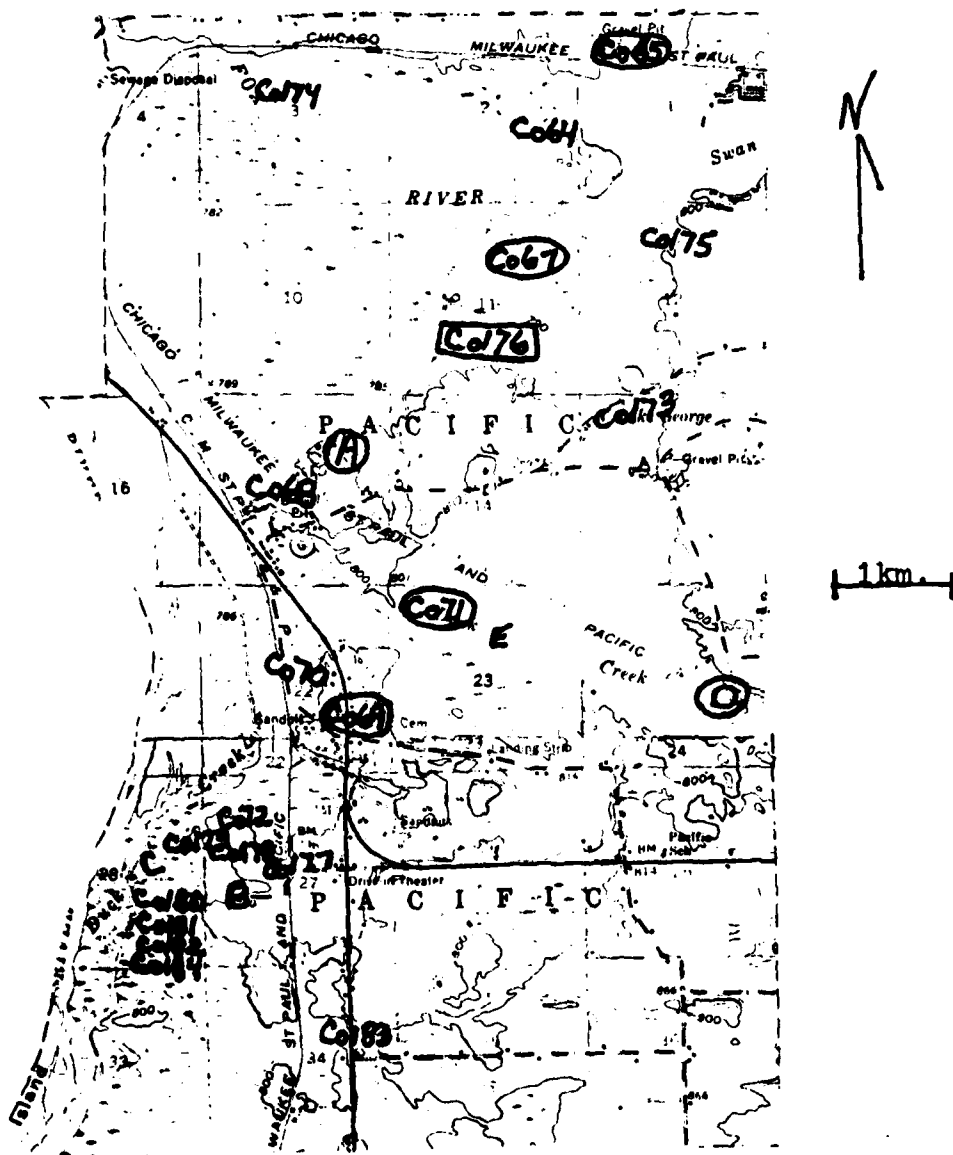


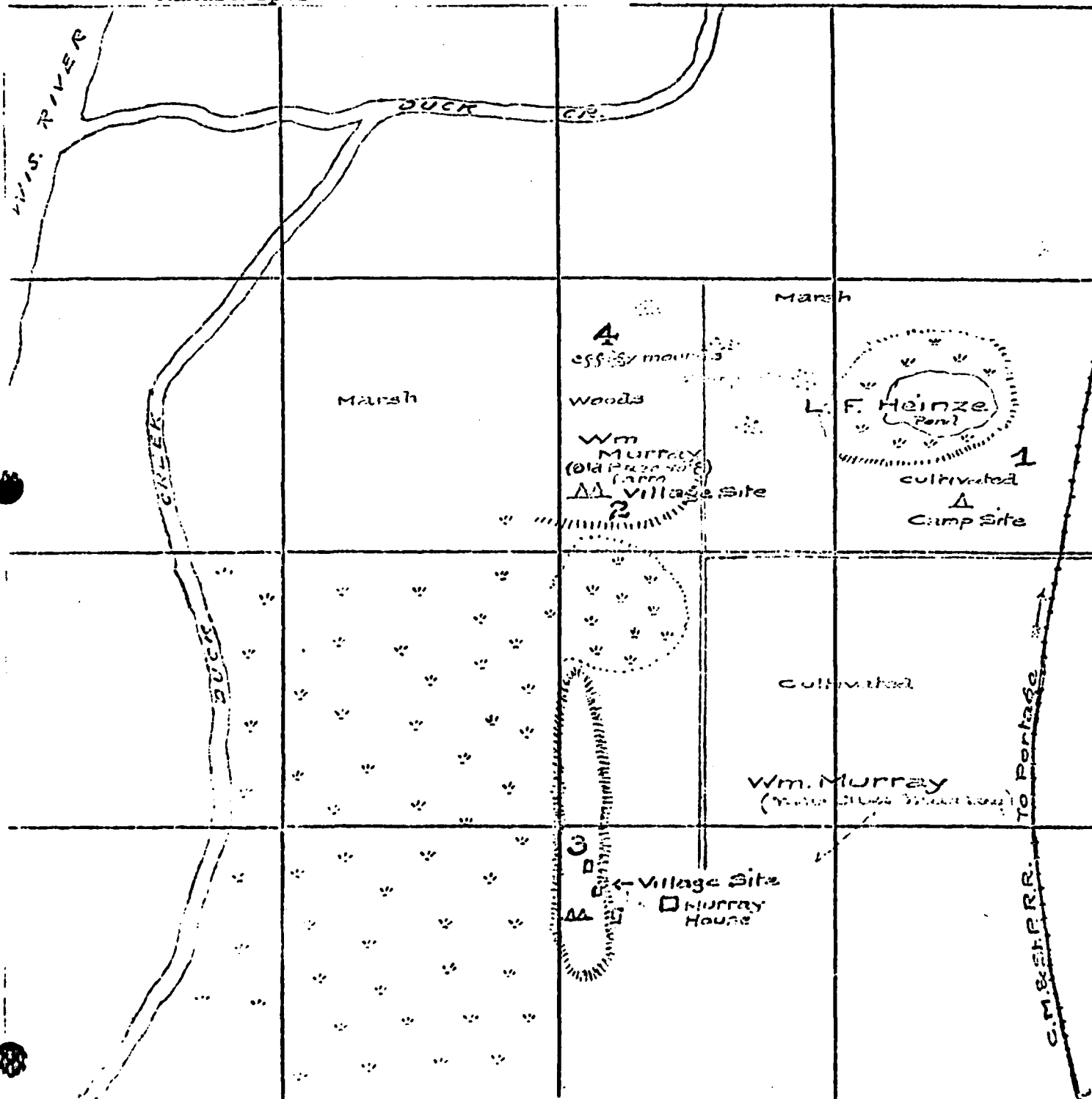
Fig. 11 - Archeological Sites in Pacific Township

FEATURES

1. *Heinze Camp Site*
2. *Bassett Village Site*
3. *Murray Village Site*
4. *Belgian mounds*
5. _____
6. NW 1/4, Sec. 27, T12N, R9E
7. _____
8. _____

**Fig. 12 - Some Archeological Sites
in the Murray Farm Area
of Pacific Township**

from the Charles E. Brown
Manuscripts



Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co65 - Swaney Mound Group

Portage, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 1, T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: on the grounds of the Swaney Hotel

Investigator/Year: Brown and W.C. English, 1920

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 9/4/20
Wisconsin Codification File
Brown, Charles.
1925 Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 4
(N.S.), No. 1. Pg. 28.

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland/Effigy Mound Tradition

Present Site Condition: 13 mounds of the group of 15 destroyed
between 1920 and 1925

Site Description:

Swaney Mound Group

This group was described by W.C. English and C. Brown as being composed of four linear, three oval, seven conical and one effigy mound. The effigy mound would relate to the Effigy Mound Tradition, the other mounds may relate to a number of Woodland cultures. By 1925, the group was described by Brown as being composed of two surviving conical mounds. The site is listed in the Wisconsin Codification Files as both Co65 and Co190.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine if any of the mounds have survived, or if any subsurface features may have survived the destruction of the mounds.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co64 - Coyne Mound Group

Portage, Wisconsin 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 2 T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: On the north shore of Swan Lake

Investigator/Year:

Report/Reference: Wisconsin Codification File
Brown, Charles E.

1925 Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 4 (N.S.)
Vol. 1, Pg. 28.

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland/Effigy Mound Tradition

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Coyne Mound Group

The Coyne Mound Group is described as including fifteen conical, linear and effigy mounds. The effigy mounds would relate to the Effigy Mound Tradition. The other mounds may relate to a number of Woodland cultures.

Evaluation and Recommendation:

This mound group should be field checked to determine its present condition and research/preservation needs.

This site may be one that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area. (See Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co174 - Blank Site

Portage, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 3, T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: 1.7 kilometers east of the Portage City
limits on the north bank of the Fox River

Investigator/Year: Rich, 1932

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 1932
Wisconsin Codification File

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Blank Site

The Blank Site is described as a collection of
debitage and fired rock. No culturally diagnostic
materials were reported.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its
present condition and research needs. The site is one
which might be most directly affected by flood control
measures in the project area (Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co67

Portage, Wisconsin 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: Section 11 (probably in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$), T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: Near the south shore and west end of
Swan Lake

Investigator/Year:

Report/Reference: Wisconsin Codification File
Brown, Charles E.
1906 Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 5,
(O.S.), Nos. 3-4, Pg. 300.

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Mound Group

This mound group is described as including five conical mounds. No further data is provided.

Evaluation and Recommendation:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research/preservation needs. Unfortunately, data on the exact location of this group is lacking and they may be hard to find.

This site may be one that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (See Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co176 - Louterback Site

Portage, Wisconsin 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: S $\frac{1}{2}$, Sec. 11, T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: South of the Fox River.

Investigator/Year: 1932, Rich

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 10/4/32
Wisconsin Codification File

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Scription:

Louterback Site

The site is described as a camp. Projectiles were recovered.

Evaluation and Recommendation:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research needs.

This site may be one that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (See Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co175 - Rich Site

Portage, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, into the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 12,
T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: southwest shore of Swan Lake

Investigator/Year: Rich, 1932

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 10/4/32
Wisconsin Codification File

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Rich Site

This site yielded lithic artifacts and pottery sherds. Also recovered were two aboriginal burials at a depth of approximately 60cm. This site appears to be also listed in the Wisconsin Codification File as 47Co185.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research/preservation needs. The recovery of aboriginal burials at a depth of 60cm. suggests the possibility of undisturbed deposits or features at the site. The presence of human osteological remains gives additional importance to the site. The site may be one most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co173 - Wruck Campsites

Portage, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: Site 1 - SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 13, T12N, R9E
Site 2 - S $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 13, T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: north shore of Lake George, on east and
west side of a house

Investigator/Year: Brown, 1940

Report/Reference: Wisconsin Codification File
Brown Manuscripts, 6/5/40

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Wruck Campsites

The Wruck sites are described as two campsites. The sites yielded lithic artifacts, debitage and fired rock. Also reported were several burials.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

These sites should be field checked to determine their present condition and research/preservation needs. The presence of human osteological materials at the sites lends additional importance. These sites may be among those most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co68 - Sand Hill Site

Portage, Wisconsin 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 15, T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: On a hill overlooking the Fox River
and the portage to Pardeeville Road

Investigator/Year: Brown, 1931

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 10/14/21
Wisconsin Codification File
Brown, Charles E.
1925, Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 4, (N. S.)
No. 1, Pg. 28.

Cultural Affiliation: Old Copper Culture (?)
Woodland

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Sand Hill Site

This site is described as a campsite. Recovered artifacts included debitage, fired-rock copper artifacts and lithic artifacts. The copper may indicate an Old Copper Tradition occupation, although such artifacts were made into the Late Woodland period. Triangular projectile points are usually associated with Late Woodland occupations.

Evaluation and Recommendation:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research needs.

This site may be on that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (See Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

Referenced as Site A, Pacific Township - Lauterback Farm Cache
Portage, Wisconsin 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 15, T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: 1.7 kilometers east of the Wisconsin River
on the Lauterback Farm

Investigator/Year: Rich, 1932

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 10/4/32

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Lauterback Farm Cache

The Lauterback Cache was reported to C. Brown as a cache of lithic artifacts found ca. 1910. No additional data was provided.

Evaluation and Recommendation:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition, research needs and if additional artifacts are present.

This site may be one that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (See Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co70 - Duck Creek Marsh Village and Mounds

Portage, Wisconsin 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 22, T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: On Indian Mound Farm on south side
of Duck Creek Marsh

Investigator/Year: Brown, 1921

Reports/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 10/14/21
Wisconsin Codification File
Brown, Charles E.
1925 Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 4 (N.S.)
No. 1, Pg. 28.

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland and Unknown

Present Site Condition: Cultivated by 1921, four of five
mounds destroyed by cultivation

Site Description:

Duck Creek Marsh Village and Mounds

The Indian Mound Farm area had several sites reported on it. Four of five mounds were destroyed by cultivation. Several were dug by local collectors and bones and artifacts were recovered. Two campsites were also reported at the farm which may or may not be associated with the mounds. Several Woodland cultures constructed mounds.

Evaluation and recommendation:

These sites should be field checked to determine their present condition and research/preservation needs. The mounds may have some subsurface features which survived the cultivation.

This site may be one that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (See Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co69 - Hamilton Mound Group

Portage, Wisconsin 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 22, T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: On the south side of Duck Creek Marsh

Investigator/Year:

Report/Reference: Wisconsin Codification File

Brown, Charles E.

1925 Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol.4 (N.S.)
No. 1, Pg. 28.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Hamilton Mound Group

This mound group is described as including five conical and oval mounds. No further data was provided. Many Woodland cultures constructed mounds such as these.

Evaluation and Recommendation:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research/preservation needs.

This site may be one that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (See Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

Referenced as Site E, Pacific Township, T12N, R9E

Portage, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 23, T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: fork of Duck Creek

Investigator/Year:

Report/Reference: Portage Daily Register, May 3, 1905

Cultural Affiliation: Historic Native American ?

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Potowatomi Village

This site is described as a Potowatomi Village, ca. 1800. Supposedly, rifle pits or some other earthwork associated with the village were still visible by 1905.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

There is no additional evidence for a Potowatomi Village in the Portage area around 1800, although perhaps some Potowatomi were present at a Winnebago village. This site should be field checked to determine its existence and cultural affiliations. The location of this site is very tenuous.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co71 - Dead Horse Island Mound

Portage, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: N $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 23, T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: on Dead Horse Island in the Duck Creek Marsh

Investigator/Year: Brown, 1921

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 10/14/21
Wisconsin Codification File
Brown, Charles.
1925 Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 4
(N.S.), No. 1, Pg. 28.

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

Present Site Condition: excavated

Site Description:

Dead Horse Island Mound

This mound was described as a conical mound. The mound was dug by local collectors and yielded a burial and stone tools. Several Woodland cultures constructed conical mounds.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This mound should be field checked to determine if any portion, or subsurface features survived. The site is one which might be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

Referenced as Site D, Pacific Township - Indian Ford Mound
Portage, Wisconsin 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 24, T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: On E. C. Hayes Farm (Hixson Platbook)
on north bank of Duck Creek.

Investigator/Year:

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 10/14/21

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

Present Site Condition: Destroyed

Site Description:

Indian Ford Mound

The Indian Ford Mound is described in the Brown Manuscripts as having been destroyed. No additional data was provided.

Evaluation and Recommendation:

Ideally, this site should be field checked to determine if any subsurface features escaped the destruction of the mound. Unfortunately, the location of the mound is not very specific, and the manner of the destruction is not mentioned. It may be very unproductive to investigate the location of a poorly located mound which may have been totally destroyed by construction.

This site may be one that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (See Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

- Referenced as Site B, Pacific Township - Marshland Camp Sites
Poynette, Wisconsin 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 27, T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: Two sand blows on the edge of the marsh - a short distance east of the southern end of the Murray Site II - the two sites are a city block apart.

Investigator/Year: Brown, 1933

Report/ Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 8/27/33

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: In a sand blow in 1933

Site Description:

Marshland Camp Sites

These sites are described as campsites. No additional information was provided.

Evaluation and Recommendation:

These sites should be field checked to determine their present condition and research needs. The presence of the sites in sand blows may indicate a lack of reliable stratigraphy at the sites.

This site may be one that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (See Fig. 3).

Columbia Couty, Wisconsin

47Co178 - Murray Site II

Poynette, Wisconsin 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 27, T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: Three miles south of Portage

Investigator/Year: Brown 1933

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 8/27/33
4/26/33
Wisconsin Codification File

Cultural Affiliation: Late Archaic, Woodland, Winnebago

Present Site Condition: Plowed in 1930's

Site Description:

Murray Site II

The Murray II site is probably a series of campsites. The area appears to be one of intensive prehistoric activity. Artifacts recovered from the fields by various collectors include diagnostic artifacts of the Late Archaic, Early Woodland(?), Middle Woodland periods, the Effigy Mound Tradition and perhaps the Oneota Tradition. It is also the site of an historic Winnebago camp. The ceramic collections from the site are extensive. For further information see pages 184, 187-188, 190, 199.

Evaluation and Recommendation:

The Murray Site II is an important archaeological site which has not received professional archaeological attention outside of surface collecting by Brown and assoc. It has yielded numerous culturally diagnostic artifacts. This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research needs. Special emphasis should be placed on the discovery of subsurface features and structures.

This site may be one that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (See Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co177 - Heinze Site

Poynette, Wisconsin 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 27, T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: West of the C. M. and St. Paul R. R. tracks.

Investigator/Year: Brown, 1933

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 4/25/33
Wisconsin Codification File

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Heinze Site

The Heinze Site is described as a campsite which yielded lithic artifacts. No additional data was provided.

Evaluation and Recommendation:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research needs.

This site may be one that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (See Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co179 - Murray Mound Group

Poynette, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 27
NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 28, T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: on a ridge overlooking Duck Creek

Investigator/Year: Brown, 1933
H.E. Cole, M.C. Crandall, A.W. English,
E.A. Gilman, 1925
Koeppler, 1964

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 5/27/25 and 4/25/33
Wisconsin Codification File
Koeppler, Paul
1964 Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 45,
No. 3. Pg. 144-145.

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland/Effigy Mound

Present Site Condition: all mounds cultivated and damaged by
collectors

Site Description:

Murray Mound Groups

The Brown Manuscripts (1925) described two oval mounds and two panther mounds. In 1933, another reference to this group includes only one oval mound and two panthers. Koeppler's article describes the two panthers and notes the presence of sand blows in the vicinity

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine if any of the mounds are still extant. The effigy mounds would relate to the Effigy Mound Tradition, while the oval mounds might relate to a number of Woodland cultures. This site may be one that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co182 - Indian Point Site

Poynette, Wisconsin 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 28, T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: On a narrow, sandy peninsula, just
north of Co181, sand blows

Investigator/Year: Brown, 1933

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscript, 8/27/33
Wisconsin Codification File

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Indian Point Site

This site is described as a sand blow in which copper, lithic and ceramic artifacts were recovered. The ceramic artifacts noted on the Wisconsin Codification File are not noted by Brown in his description of the site in the manuscripts. The ceramics, if present, would at least indicate a Woodland occupation.

Evaluation and Recommendation:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research needs.

This site may be one that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (see Fig.3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co184 - Island Site

Poynette, Wisconsin 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 28, T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: East of sites 47Co181 and 47Co182
on an elevation formerly a sandy
island in the marsh.

Investigator/Year: Brown, 1933

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 4/25/33
Wisconsin Codification File

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Island Site

This site is reported as a campsite yielding debitage
and fired rock. No culturally diagnostic materials
were recovered.

Evaluation and Recommendation:

This site should be field checked to determine its
present condition and research needs.

This site may be one that would be most directly
affected by flood control measures in the project
area (See Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co181 - Lone Tree Site

Poynette, Wisconsin 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 28, T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: Series of small camps found in sand blows on a sandy peninsula

Investigator/year: Brown 1933

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 8/27/33
Wisconsin Codification File

Cultural Affiliation: Archaic (?), Woodland(?), Historic(?)

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Lone Tree Sites

These are described as a series of camps identified from sand blows. Recovered materials include debitage, fired rock, copper awls and a copper fishhook. an iron awl and stone artifacts. The copper artifacts may relate to a number of cultures. The ceramics would indicate a Woodland component. Finally, the iron awl may relate to an historic Indian occupation or to a white American occupation.

Evaluation and Recommendation:

These sites should be field checked to determine their present condition and research needs. It may be noted that these small camps have yielded what are probably culturally diagnostic artifacts. The presence of these sites in sand blows may indicate a lack of reliable stratigraphy.

This site may be one that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (See Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co180 - Murray Site I

Poynette, Wisconsin 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 28, T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: 850 meters southeast of the Wm. Murray
Farm site on an island in the marsh.

Investigator/Year: Peck, 1933

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 1933
Wisconsin Codification File

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Murray Site I

The Murray Site I is described as a campsite. No additional data was provided.

Evaluation and Recommendation:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research needs.

This site may be one that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (See Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

Referenced as Site C - Pacific Township

Poynette, Wisconsin 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 28, T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: Murray Farm

Investigator/Year:

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 4/25/33

Cultural Affiliation: Winnebago

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Winnebago Camp

This site was described to Brown as being a Winnebago camp occupied sporadically between approximately 1900 to 1930.

Evaluation and Recommendation:

This site was apparently not tested and is an alledged Winnebago camp. Ideally, it should be field tested to determine if any material remains were left behind and their nature. A Winnebago camp of this period might be very interesting object of study. The lack of more specific site location might make examination of this site difficult.

This site may be one that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (See Fig. 3).

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co183 - Gray Site

Poynette, Wisconsin 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 34, T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: West of Highway 51

Investigator/Year: J. J. Knudsen and Brown, 1933

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscript, 1933
Wisconsin Codification File

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Gray Site

The Gray site is described as a campsite. Recovered artifacts included copper and lithic tools and pottery sherds.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research needs.

This site may be one that would be most directly affected by flood control measures in the project area (See Fig. 3).

Portage City:

Very few prehistoric sites have been reported for the city of Portage itself. Various sites were probably destroyed in the construction of homes and businesses. The reported sites included 1 mound group, 1 mound (both destroyed), several burials (which may have been part of larger sites) which were destroyed, 1 cemetery which includes French and Native American burials and a possible historic Winnebago village.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

Referenced as Site A - City of Portage

Portage, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: Sec. 7, T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: East Cook St. between Adams and Jefferson
Sts.

Investigator/Year:

Report/Reference: Portage Daily Register, July 11, 1914

Cultural Affiliation: Native American

Present Site Condition: probably destroyed

Site Description:

Burials

This site is described as including several burials. At least one had a calumet and silver bracelets included with the burial goods.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

It is unlikely that much of this site escaped destruction from the construction of roads or houses. However, these burials survived until 1914 and it is not impossible that additional burials may have survived. This site should be field checked.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

Referenced as Site B - City of Portage

Portage, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: Sec. 7, T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: East Cook St., between the homes of
H. Niemeyer and E.W. Moran and another
burial nearby, 65 meters east of the
Haines House

Investigator/Year:

Report/Reference: Portage Register Democrat, November 29, 1927

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown, possibly historic Native
American

Present Site Condition: Unknown, probably destroyed

Site Description:

Burials

This site is described as two burials found on East
Cook St. No additional data was provided.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site has probably been destroyed by the construc-
tion of homes and roads. However, these burials sur-
vived until 1927 and additional materials may also have
survived. Therefore, this area should be field checked.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

Referenced as Site C - City of Portage - Old Catholic Cemetery
Portage, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: Sec. 7, T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: 315 E. Conant St.

Investigator/Year:

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, n.d.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic Native American and Euro-
American

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Old Catholic Cemetery

This site is the old Catholic Cemetery in Portage.
The site contains the burials of French settlers and
Native Americans.

Evaluations and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its
present condition and research/preservation needs.
The site has added importance due to the presence of
human osteological remains.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

Referenced as Site D - City of Portage - Village of Whirling Thunder

Portage, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: Sec. 7, T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: on high land north of the bridge

Investigator/Year:

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, n.d.

Cultural Affiliation: Winnebago

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Village of Whirling Thunder

This site is described as the 1830 village of the Winnebago chief, Whirling Thunder.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site was apparently field checked by Brown who found debitage in a number of sand blows at the site as well as lithic tools and several burials. This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research needs, and to determine if it contains an historic Winnebago component.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co73 - Mound

Portage, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: Sec. 7, T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: at city end of Wisconsin River Bridge

Investigator/Year:

Report/Reference: Wisconsin Codification File

Brown, Charles.

1906 Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 5
(O.S.), No. 3-4. Pg. 300.

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

Present Site Condition: Unknown, probably destroyed

Site Description:

Mound

The site is described as consisting of one conical mound. Several Woodland cultures constructed such mounds.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The author visited this area and found it highly disturbed. It does not appear that this mound survived destruction. The mound may have been part of mound group Co74.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co74 - Mound Group

Portage, Wis. 1962 Quadrangle

Legal Description: Sec. 7, T12N, R9E

Verbal Description: in Portage at the city end of the Wisconsin River Bridge

Investigator/Year:

Report/Reference: Wisconsin Codification File
Pauquette, Moses.
1892 Wisconsin Historical Society
Collections, Vol. 19, Pg. 431.

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

Present Site Condition: Unknown probably destroyed

Site Description:

Mound Group

This site is described as a group of conical mounds.
Several Woodland cultures built conical mounds.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The author field checked the location of this group
and the area was highly disturbed. It would not appear
that any portion of this mound group escaped destruction.

Lewiston Township:

Lewiston Township yielded the smallest number of sites of any of the townships. The total was only 12 sites. These include 8 mound groups, 1 mound and 2 camps and a cache.

Most of the sites in this township are groups of conical mounds such as sites Co35, Co33, Co32, Co31 and Co30, the largest ground, with 19 mounds. The Grossman Cache, Co36, may also be an interesting site, although its location will be difficult to find.

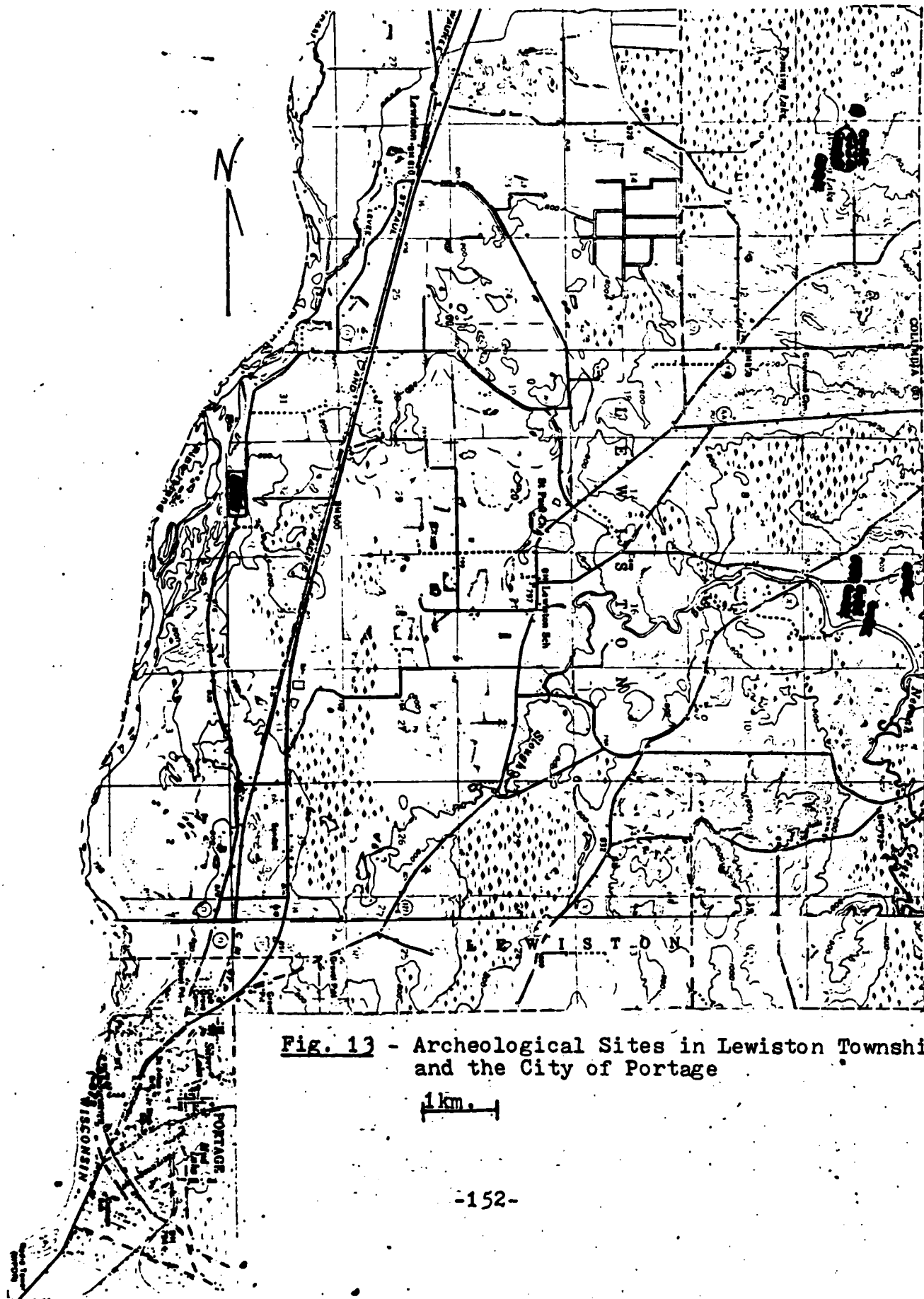


Fig. 13 - Archeological Sites in Lewiston Township and the City of Portage

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co30 - Kastner Mound Group III

Briggsville, Wis. 1958 Quadrangle

Legal Description: N $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 2, T13N, R7E

Verbal Description: 106 meters 20° south of west from Mound Group II (see Co29) on the northeast shore of Lake Weeting

Investigator/Year: Brown and Cole, 1920

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 9/3/20
Wisconsin Codification File
Brown, Charles.
1925 Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 4
(N.S.), No. 1, Pg. 27.

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland/Effigy Mound Tradition

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Kastner Mound Group III

This group is described as consisting of 17 conical mounds, one oval mound and one effigy mound. At least the effigy mound should be associated with the Effigy Mound Tradition. The cultural affiliations of the other 18 mounds can not be determined. Several Woodland cultures constructed conical and oval mounds.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This mound group should be field checked to determine its present condition and research/preservation needs.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

. 47Co27 - Brickwell Mound

Briggsville, Wis. 1958 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 2, T13N, R7E.

Verbal Description: On shore of Lake Weeting

Investigator/Year: Brown and Cole, 1920

Report/Reference: Brown, Charles
1925 Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 4, (N.S.)
No. 1, Pg. 27.
Brown Manuscripts, 9/3/ 1920
Wisconsin Codification File

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Brickwell Mound

The Brickwell Mound was described as a conical mound. The age and cultural affiliation of this mound has not been determined. Several Woodland cultures constructed conical mounds.

Evaluation and Recommendation:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research/preservation needs.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co28 - Kastner Site

Briggsville, Wis. 1958 Quadrangle

Legal Description : N $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 2, T13N, R7E

Verbal Description: Near the Kastner Mound Groups

Investigation/Year:

Report/Reference: Brown, Charles.

1925 Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 4, (N.S.)

No. 1, Pg. 27.

Wisconsin Codification File

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Kastner Site

The Kastner Site is described as a camp site. No additional data was provided.

Evaluation and Recommendation:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research needs.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co29 - Kastner Mound Groups I and II

Briggsville, Wis. 1958 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 2, T13N, R7E

Verbal Description: Northeast shore of Lake Weeting

Investigator/Year: Brown and Cole, 1920

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 9/3/20
Wisconsin Codification File
Brown, Charles E.
1925 Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 4, (N.S.)
No. 1, Pg. 27.

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

Present Site Condition: Unknown; Six mounds listed as damaged
by cultivation by 1920

Site Description:

Kastner Mound Group I - described as four conical mounds

Kastner Mound Group II - described as consisting of nine
conical mounds 460 meters to
northwest of Mound Group I.

Several Woodland cultures are known to have constructed
oval mounds

Evaluation and Recommendation:

These sites should be field checked to determine their
present condition and research/preservation needs.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

Referenced as Site A, Lewiston Township - Durnewald Mounds
Briggsville , Wis. 1958 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 3, T13N, R7E

Verbal Description: On high ridge above Lake Weeting

Investigator/Year: Durnewald, 1920 (not property owner)

Report/Reference: Letter and map from T. J. Durnewald, 11/22/20
in Brown Manuscripts

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Durnewald Mound Group

This mound group is described as being composed of four conical mounds. Conical mounds were constructed by a number of Woodland cultures.

Evaluation and Recommendation:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research/preservation needs.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co34 - Big Slough Site

Briggsville, Wis. 1958 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 4, T13N, R8E

Verbal Description: West of the Menominee Bridge over Big Slough

Investigator/Year: Brown and Cole, 1920

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 9/5/20
Wisconsin Codification File
Brown, Charles
1925 Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 4 (N.S.)
No. 1, Pg. 26.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Big Slough Site

The Big Slough Site is described as a campsite. No additional information was provided.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its present condition and research needs.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co31 - Davidson Mound Group I

Briggsville, Wis. 1958 Quadrangle

Legal Description: Center of NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 4. T13N, R8E

Verbal Description: E. N. Davidson Property

Investigator/Year: Brown and Cole, 1920

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscript 9/5/1920
Wisconsin Codification File
Brown, Charles
1925 Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 4, (N.S.)
No. 1, Pg. 26.

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Davidson Mound Group I

This site is described as a group of three conical mounds.
Conical Mounds were constructed by several Woodland cultures.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This mound group should be field checked to determine
its present condition and research/preservation needs.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co32 - Davidson Mound Group II

Briggsville, Wis. 1958 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, (near center of) Sec. 4,
T13E, R8E

Verbal Description: on west bank of Big Slough of Neenah Creek

Investigator/Year: Brown and Cole, 1920

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscript, 9/5/1920
Wisconsin Codification File
Brown, Charles
1925 Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 4 (N.S.)
No. 1, Pg. 26.

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Davidson Mound Group II

This mound group is described as a group of seven conical mounds. Several Woodland groups built conical mounds of this sort.

Evaluation and Recommendation:

This mound group should be field checked to determine its present condition and research/preservation needs.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co33 - Big Slough Mound Group I

Briggsville, Wis. 1958 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 4, T13N, R8E

Verbal Description: West of the Menominee Bridge over Big
Slough

Investigator/Year: Brown and Cole, 1920

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscript, 9/5/1920
Wisconsin Codification File
Brown, Charles
1925 Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 4, N.S.)
No. 1, Pg. 26.

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Big Slough Mound Group I

This mound group is described as consisting of two
conical mounds. Several Woodland cultures built mounds
of this type.

Evaluation and Recommendation:

This mound group should be field checked to determine
its present condition and research/preservation needs.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co35 - Cushman Mound Group

Briggsville, Wis. 1958 Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 9, T13N, R8E

Verbal Description: West side of Big Slough

Investigator/Year: Brown and Cole, 1920

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 9/5/1920
Wisconsin Codification Files
Brown, Charles
1925 Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 4, (N. S.)
No. 1, Pg. 27.

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Cushman Mound Group

This mound group is described as consisting of five conical mounds. Several Woodland cultures constructed burial mounds.

Evaluation and Recommendation:

This mound group should be field checked to determine its present condition and research/preservation needs.

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co36 - Grossman Cache

Briggsville, Wis. 1958 Quadrangle

Legal Description: Sec. 32, T13N, R8E

Verbal Description: Opposite Pine Island on the Wisconsin
River

Investigator/Year:

Report/Reference: Brown Manuscripts, 1908

Cultural affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Grossman Cache

The Grossman consisted of seven blue hornstone knives
found years before 1908.

Evaluation and Recommendation:

Ideally, the locale of this interesting cache should
be field checked to determine its present condition and
research needs. However, the poor provenience and lack
of data might make this a very difficult and time
consuming task.

This site may be one that would be most directly affected
by flood control measures in the project area (See Fig. 3).

Historic Resources in the Project Area:

The historic cultural resources in the project area will be primarily discussed in the section on the culture history of the project area and the archeological potential of the historic cultural resources. This will be done as many of these structures have an important place in the history of the Portage area. A field check of these resources was not required as part of the scope of work of this project. Thus, potentially historic structures in the small villages around Portage were not examined.

Most of these resources are located in the city of Portage. A list was compiled by the Historic Preservation Division in a windshield survey in 1974. The author added a few structures to this list in a brief pedestrian and windshield survey in 1979. These structures are listed in Appendix #1.

In Fort Winnebago Township, Section 33, a complex of historic structures are found, several of which are on the National Register of Historic Places. These include Fort Winnebago, the Surgeon's Quarters associated with the fort, the Indian Agency House, the Garrison School, the Military Cemetery and the portion of the Military Road near Portage.

Also listed in Appendix #1 are a few structures of potential historic value found in the surrounding townships. Added to this list would be the Rowan Trading Post in Sec. 34-35 of Dekorra Township, T11N, R9E (see pg. 65) and an

old mill in the village of Dekorra in Sec. 5 or 6 of that township (T11N, R9E). The Basin Lake Village Site, in Sec. 31, T11N, R9E (see pg. 60) is supposed to near an old settlement with no surviving standing structures. An old scholl is located in Sec. 6, Caledonia Township, T11N, R9E. Undoubtably, additional structures would be found in an intensive survey of the small villages of Dekorra, Anacker, Lewiston, Poynette and other small villages.

Distribution of Archeological Sites in the Project Area

One of the goals of this literature and records search was to examine the location of the archeological sites in terms of noting those areas and ecological/topographical locations in which the sites tended to cluster. This was not an attempt to construct a predictive model or a model of settlement system. In both cases, these kinds of models are based on mathematically derived samples of a project area. No such study has ever been done in the project area.

It proved to be very difficult to derive any meaningful data from the distribution of the archeological sites in the project area. As noted, there has been relatively little systematic survey conducted in the Portage area. Perhaps the most extensive survey was that of the Columbia County Power Plant site conducted by Peters and Overstreet (1972). This survey included portions of Sections 15, 16, 21, 22, 27, 28, 33 and 34 of Pacific Township, T12N, R9E and Sections 3, 4 and 5 of Dekorra Township T11N, R9E. The authors reported that they discovered no new sites in a 7.5 kilometer project area. Collections from known sites yielded only three diagnostic projectiles and a small scattering of cord-marked sherds (ibid: 64-65). Aside from this survey, there have been no large systematic studies. The locations of the sites noted in this report are based on unsystematic reports by local amateurs and on some of Brown's field trips to Columbia

by such designations as "about three miles north of Portage". It is difficult to correlate such site locations with particular resources.

A final problem relates to the nature of the environment in the Portage area. There is relatively little variation. Elevations in the project area range from approximately 250 to 390 meters above sea level. Removing a ridge in west-central Caleonida Township (which had no reported sites) brings the range of elevations down to 250 to 290 meters. Almost all of the project area which would be most likely impacted by flood control measures have elevations of 253 to 270 meters above sea level. Most of the area is low and marshy. Lakes, creeks, marshes and rivers are numerous and almost all sites are within 1 kilometer or less of some permanent body of water.

A few interesting facts could be noted relating to the distribution of the sites. For example, although mounds and mound groups composed only about 24% of the total sites, they composed over 60% (8 of 13) of the site located on the lakes. It was also noted that while sites on the Fox, Wisconsin and Baraboo Rivers composed only about 40% of the total site sample, about 62% of the historic Native American sites were located in those areas. Other than these examples, however, it was difficult to find a correlation between the locations of various types of sites and particular environ-

mental features. Camps, villages, and mounds were all located in proximity to the lakes, creeks, marshes or rivers in the area.

Several loci of site location were noted in the course of the research. These are as follows;

Lake Weeting - Lewiston Township - lake and marsh

Neenah Creek - Lewiston Township - creek and marsh

Baraboo and Wisconsin Rivers terraces in Caledonia Township

Duck Creek - Pacific and Dekorra Townships - creeks and marshes

Swan Lake - Pacific Township - lake and marsh

Rowan Creek - Dekorra Township - creek and marsh

Fox River - Fort Winnebago Township - river and marsh.

Thus, it may be noted that archaeological sites in the project area tended to cluster in three types of areas. One is in the marshes around the Fox River, and Neenah, Rowan and Duck Creeks. Here, the sites are found primarily on terraces, ridges and prominences along the river or creeks and the marshes around them. Many of these sites were found in sand blows. As such, they have little potential for stratigraphy or undisturbed deposits. However, the blowing sand may have also buried and preserved other sites in the areas. It would be assumed that many other sites would be found in these areas as well as similar environments around such locations as Big Slough in Lewiston Township, French Creek

in Fort Winnebago Township and Rowan Creek near the Wisconsin River. It should be noted that the creek and marsh areas in the Duck Creek area produced the densest distribution of archeological sites. The many small prominences, knolls, peninsulas and former sand islands in this area have a high potential for the recovery of many more sites.

A second area in which sites appear to cluster are on the terraces and ridges around the larger lakes in the project area with attendant marshes. These include Lake Weeting and Swan Lake. It would be assumed that additional sites would be found around these lakes as well as Corning Lake in Lewiston Township (Section 10, T13N, R7E), Lake George in Pacific Township (Sec. 13, T12N, R9E) and small lakes in Dekorra Township.

A third major cluster of sites lies on the terraces above the Baraboo and Wisconsin Rivers. These are primarily in Caledonia Township and on the Wisconsin River between Caledonia and Dekorra Townships. Undoubtably, archeological survey in these areas would be productive of sites. As a field survey was not part of this project, it is difficult to assess the potential for deeply buried sites in the alluvial plains of the Wisconsin and Baraboo Rivers, although such sites may exist.

A Narrarive View of the Culture History of the Portage,
Wisconsin Area

The following is a narrative overview of the culture history of the project area as reflected in the records and literature.

Prehistory

The Paleo-Indian Stage (ca. 13,000-7000 B.C.?)

It is difficult to be sure when the first people entered North America. Although some hypotheses place the event as far back as 100,000 years, it is perhaps more likely to suggest that the first migrants entered the New World at some point between 25,000 and 15,000 B.C. Once in the New World, a number of routes were possible into the western Great Lakes.

It is probable that the first inhabitants of Wisconsin entered the state during the period of the Cary Ice advance, between 15,000 and 9,300 B.C. The ice had a maximum extent around 13,000 B.C. During this time, Columbia County was covered with ice, although it lies on the eastern edge of the Driftless Area. Thus, it may be assumed that the first occupants of the Portage area came after 13,000 B.C., when the ice began to wane. At this time, numerous glacial lakes were created in eastern Wisconsin, a new course was cut for the Wisconsin River in the Portage area and the Wisconsin Dells were cut (Frye, Willman and Black 1965: 57).

The earliest known sites in Wisconsin are identified by the diagnostic fluted points of the Early Paleo-Indian Horizons (ca. 13,000-7,000?). At the present time, somewhat over 100 possible examples of these points (Clovis and related types and the later Folsom points) are reported for Wisconsin (Stoltman and Workman 1969, Salkin 1973). Fluted points have been recovered from surface proveniences in southwestern Dodge County, Dane County, Sauk County, Jefferson and Marquette counties. Indeed, Columbia County is one of the few counties in southern Wisconsin which has not yielded at least one example of a fluted point. It may be suggested that the lack of recovery of fluted points in Columbia County is not related to a lack of occupation in this early period.

It is interesting to note that there has been one recovery of mammoth remains in Columbia County (Halsey n.d.). More numerous finds of mammoth, mastodon, extinct beaver, caribou and canine have been reported in Dane County to the south (ibid). While there are few firm associations of man and Pleistocene megafauna in the Eastern U.S., it is assumed that the early inhabitants of Wisconsin utilized these resources as did their western brethren. A possible association of man and mastodon in Richland County, Wisconsin has been suggested by Palmer and Stoltman (1976).

Thus, occupations of the early fluted point users may be hypothesized for Columbia County and the Portage area, but they are presently not demonstrated by the archaeological record.

The Late Paleo-Indian Horizon (ca. 8000-4500 B.C.) in the United State is represented by the Plano sites in the Great Plains and the Southwest and by related sites in the western Great Lakes, the western fringe of the eastern Woodlands and the Southeast. These sites are primarily identified by a series of unfluted lanceolate points which have a limited distribution outside of the areas noted.

The environment at this time demonstrates a warming trend in the Pre-Boreal and Boreal Episodes, ca. 9700-7900 B.P. (Bryson, Baerreis and Wendland 1970). High levels of non-arboreal pollen in profiles are gradually replaced by spruce and later pine. Coinciding with this change in flora was a change in fauna. The mammoth and mastodon populations in Wisconsin became either extinct or moved north (Quimby 1960: 23). Some species of peccary, deer, wolf, sloth and beaver may have become extinct in Wisconsin at this time. However, animal populations remaining in the area included deer, elk, barren-ground caribou and bison.

Although not common, the lanceolate projectiles of the Late Paleo-Indians are distributed in at least 19 counties

in south and central Wisconsin and probably more (Salkin 1973, Fig. 3). The densest distribution is in the eastern portions of the state as many of the points are associated with the fossil beaches of Lake Michigan. The Minoqua Phase in northeastern Wisconsin is representative of this period (Salzer 1969). In Brown County, the Renier Site is one of the few examples of a buried component of this period (Mason and Irwin 1960). The Havey Site, in Dane County, yielded 24 lanceolate projectiles or fragments (Nero 1955). Other components are present in the Kickapoo Valley (Hurley 1965).

As with the earlier period, no artifacts of this period have been recovered in the Portage area, or in Columbia County. It is likely that this absence of data does not reflect a lack of occupation of the area in this time. Lanceolate unfluted points have been recovered from nearby Dane, Dodge, Marquette and Green Lake counties.

The Archaic State (ca. 8000-1000 B.C.):

The Archaic Stage represents a long period of occupation in the Eastern U.S. At its beginnings, evidence for the occupation of the western Great Lakes is minimal. However, by the Late Archaic (ca. 3000-1000 B.C.), the archeological record indicates relatively intensive occupation by growing

populations, utilizing more sophisticated and diverse technologies, engaging in broad trade patterns and efficiently utilizing a more propitious environment. It is during this time that the first archeological materials from the Portage area may be noted.

The Early Archaic (ca. 8000-5500 B.C.) was, in a sense, a time of transition, both in terms of culture and environment. While most of the innovations identified with the Archaic Stage were not yet developed, this period saw the gradual abandonment of the old lanceolate forms in favor of a variety of stemmed and notched projectiles. In terms of environment, as with the Late Paleo-Indian period, the Early Archaic coincides with the Pre-Boreal and Boreal Episodes.

Evidence of Early Archaic occupations are by no means rare in portions of the South and Southeast. Finds of these materials have also come from important sites in the Midwest such as Starved Rock and Modoc Rockshelter in Illinois and Graham Cave in Missouri. However, evidence for occupations of this period in the western Great Lakes are relatively rare. Side-notched points with lanceolate forms were found at sites as Havey (Nero 1955), Airport Village (Baerreis 1953) and Renier (Mason and Irwin 1960). Several points of this period were recovered by Salkin from the Lake Waubesa area of Dane County (Salkin 1979a, Salkin and Emerson 1976).

Surface finds of Early Archaic points have come from a number of locations, especially in the southwestern part of the state.

As for the earlier periods, no archeological materials from the Early Archaic period have been reported for the Portage area, or for Columbia County. It may be noted, that the lower levels of the Raddatz Rockshelter in nearby Sauk County, produced a small assemblage of artifacts above a level which produced a date of 9652 \pm 300 B.P. (Wittry 1959a: 59-60). No projectiles were included in the recovered artifacts. It would seem that there is no reason why Early Archaic populations could not, or did not, utilize the project area.

It has been suggested that environment may have played an important role in the lack of archeological evidence for the occupation of Wisconsin at this time. The establishment of coniferous forests in the western Great Lakes would not have provided the most propitious environment for browsing animals such as deer and elk, and as such, might not have been a favorable environment for hunting populations (Fitting 1968).

The Middle Archaic period (ca. 5500-3000 B.C.) roughly corresponds to the Atlantic and Sub-Boreal Episodes of Bryson, Baerries and Wendland (1970). At this time, the environment of the Eastern U.S. experienced a warming and drying trend, sometimes referred to as the Altithermal. The hardwood forests expanded northward, providing more generous environments for hunting-gathering populations. In Wisconsin, the warm, dry

climate encouraged the eastward expansion of the prairie into south and central portions of the state, and the northward expansion of the deciduous forests. By the late Sub-Boreal, after 2500 B.C., there was a gradual return to somewhat cooler conditions and both the prairie and deciduous forest environments retreated.

This period is generally associated with the first introduction of many traits considered typical of the Eastern Archaic cultures. These include the use of various groundstone artifacts, the spearthrower, copper for artifacts and various practices such as dog burial and intensive exploitation of certain resources such as shellfish.

It is likely that during this period, the broad-based pattern of environmental exploitation described by Caldwell (1958) began, in response to a more favorable environmental situation. A wide range of resources was used by the Eastern Archaic populations. This utilization of a broader resource base, then proposed for earlier periods, especially those resources which were relatively stable and abundant, such as shellfish or nuts, was probably responsible for the larger populations evinced by larger and more numerous archeological sites.

As in the Early Archaic, the archeological record for this period is most complete in the South and Southeast. In the western Great Lakes, sites of this period are still not common. They are largely identified by the recovery of projectiles similar to those identified from Middle Archaic sites

to the south and east. By the end of this period, the first major indigenous cultures may have been developing. In Wisconsin, this includes the Old Copper Tradition. This manifestation will be discussed in the section on the Late Archaic, where it may more properly be placed. Radiocarbon dates from the Oconto site in Oconto County, which relate to the Old Copper Tradition are 7510 ± 540 (G837, G839) and 5600 ± 400 (G836) B.P. (Wittry and Ritzenthaler 1957: 320-321). While the first date may be too old, the second date would appear to suggest that the Old Copper Tradition was developing during the latter part of the Middle Archaic.

Another site which appears to date from the end of this period is the Raddatz Rockshelter in Sauk County (Wittry 1959a, 1959b). This important site has a radiocarbon date of 3241 ± 400 B.C. (M813) associated with the Raddatz Side-Notched points. The relationship of the Raddatz Side-Notched and the Osceola points to the Old Copper manifestation is still unclear, although it has been suggested that such points are part of the complex (Ritzenthaler 1946). Small, side-notched points like the Raddatz Side-Notched have been recovered in association with Old Copper artifacts at other sites as well. The Raddatz Side-Notched and the Osceola points, along with the copper tools, may be the oldest artifacts recovered from the project area. These will be further discussed in the section on the Late Archaic.

In many parts of the northern U.S., the Late Archaic

(ca. 3000-1000 B.C.) saw the first development of essentially northern traditions. These traditions such as the Laurentian Tradition may have developed as a result of more intensive occupation of northern areas as a result of climatic ameliorations followed by regional adaptations through time. The Old Copper Tradition is another such example. As noted earlier, this tradition probably had its origin in late Middle Archaic times in the fourth millenium B.C. Along this northern tier of the U.S. and southern Canada developed a series of clearly related cultures, the relationship being seen in a variety of chipped and groundstone tools and in the use of copper, primarily for utilitarian items. As evidenced by more numerous and larger sites, the Late Archaic saw the development of complex cultures with increasing populations. Also developing in this period was a series of trade networks linking large areas.

In terms of environment, this period corresponds to the Sub-Boreal and Sub-Atlantic Episodes, warmer and drier periods. This overlaps the end of the Altithermal Period, which may help to account for the expansion of the populations in the northern woodlands. This was followed by a return to somewhat cooler conditions.

In Wisconsin, many of the Old Copper Tradition radio-carbon dates fall into this period, dating to several centuries either side of 3000 B.C. Others date as recent as 1500±250 B.C., such as at the Osceola Site (Wittry and Ritzen-

thaler 1957: 320-321). The Old Copper manifestation was long recognized in Wisconsin on the basis of surface collections. However, until the excavation of the Osceola Site (Ritzenthaler 1946), the Oconto Site (Ritzenthaler and Wittry 1952) and the Reigh Site (Baerreis, Daifuku and Lundsted 1954, Ritzenthaler 1957) very little was known of the cultural or temporal context of the copper artifacts.

The distribution of copper artifacts covers much of the state, except for the northwest corner. Most of the finds have been made in eastern Wisconsin, especially in the area from the Fox and Wolf Rivers up to the Green Bay area (see Fig. 14). Traits associated with the tradition aside from the use of copper include a variety of chipped stone artifacts such as side-notched points, knives, drills, and scrapers, conical antler points and some groundstone forms. The Old Copper cemeteries display a wide variability in burial practices.

Aside from the Old Copper cemeteries, other sites which are probably related somehow to the tradition include a number of rockshelters in the Driftless Area of the state, such as the Raddatz Rockshelter (Wittry 1959a), The Durst Rockshelter (Wittry 1959b) and others. These were probably seasonal hunting sites, perhaps occupied during the winter. The extent to which non-copper artifacts such as the various side-notched lithic projectiles may be safely identified with the Old Copper Tradition has a great deal to do with the definition

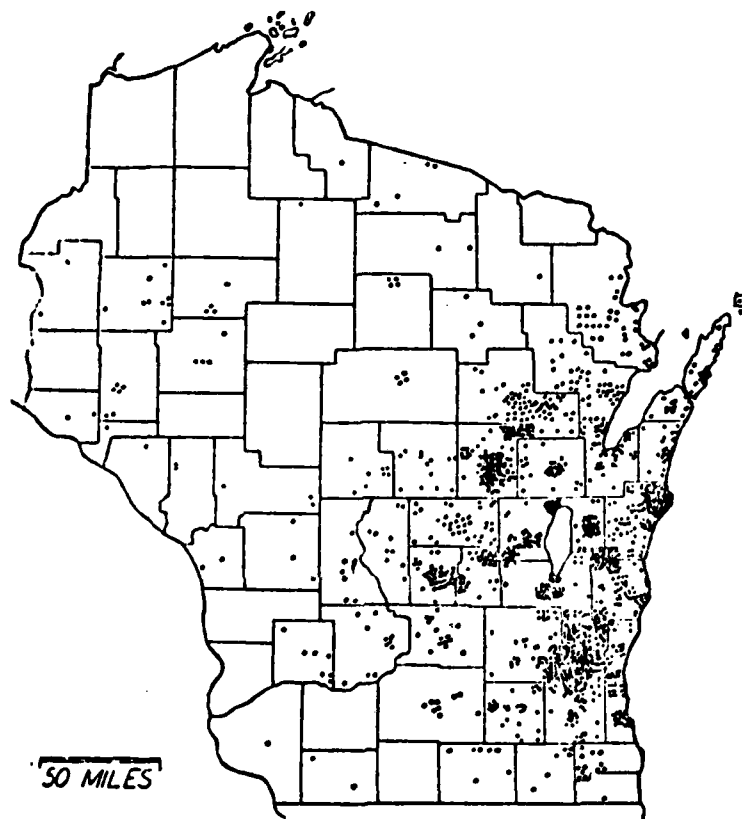


Fig. 14 - The Distribution of Copper Artifacts in Wisconsin
(from Ritzenthaler 1957: 217)

of the extent and distribution of this manifestation.

There are at least nine reports of copper artifacts (and 2 of float copper) in the project area. Only one artifact, from its descriptions could clearly be associated with the Old Copper Tradition. The others were merely reported as copper tools, or were non-diagnostic forms which could be later in age. The reported copper artifacts are summarized in Table #2.

Other copper artifacts have been reported for surface collections in Columbia County. These include artifacts from Lodi, Kilbourn, Fountain Prairie, Wyocena and other locations.

As already noted, a number of Raddatz Side-Notched points have been recovered from various surface proveniences in the project area. Most of these have come from collections donated to the State Historical Society with proveniences such as "the Portage area". Raddatz Side-Notched points have also been recovered from the Indian Point Site (Co182), in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 28, Pacific Township, T12N, R9E.

In terms of the distribution of copper artifacts, it is interesting to note that almost all of the finds of copper artifacts were made in sand blows or small sites in the proximity of the marshes, primarily along the margins of Duck Creek and its marshes, near the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers. No copper tools were found at the better drained locations.

Later Archaic manifestations in the western Great Lakes still display evidence of the east-west cultural contact

Table #2 - List of Copper Artifacts in the Project Area

Caledonia Township:

East Ridge Site - Co148 - copper artifacts - aceramic site

Pacific Township:

Indian Point Site - Co182 - copper artifacts and ceramics

Grey Site - Co183 - copper artifacts and ceramics

Lone Tree Site - Co181 - copper awls and fishhook, with
iron awl and ceramics

Sand Hill Site - Co68 - copper artifacts - aceramic site

Dekorra Township:

Island Site - Co152 - copper artifacts - aceramic site

Fort Winnebago Township:

Maltby Site - Co157 - copper artifacts, trade items, ceramics

Thomas Coughlin Farm - rat-tailed copper spearpoint

Portage (city):

copper awl - no specific provenience

along the northern woodlands. Many of the cultures utilized small, stemmed projectiles, such as the Durst Stemmed points (Wittry 1959b).

In Wisconsin, the Durst Stemmed points were found above the Raddatz Side-Notched projectiles at such sites as the Durst Rockshelter (Wittry 1959b). Durst Stemmed points have been recovered from the Murray Site (Co178) in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 27, Pacific Township, T12N, R9E. Other Durst Stemmed points have come from surface collections in the Portage area. Another example, made of quartz, was reported from the Dekorra village area (Cat. No 50.338, SHSW). It may be noted, however, that the exact cultural and temporal dimensions of the Durst Stemmed type are not fully known. The type appears to continue into the Woodland Stage and the Murray Site has several Woodland components.

Another site which is apparently Archaic in age is the Delfosse Site (Co197). This site, in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and the NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 30 of Dekorra Township, T11N, R9E, is apparently a large site with some potential for undisturbed deposits, if the site has not already been totally destroyed in the construction of Interstate Highway 90 (Salzer and Porter 1959, Columbia County Folder). Peters and Overstreet (1972: 64) reported two Archaic points from their survey in Dekorra and Pacific Townships, one of the points being a Durst Stemmed. Other Archaic occupations are probably included in the 75 sites in the sample listed as campsites or villages. Some of

the sites appear to be aceramic, which, of course, does not necessarily indicate Archaic components.

In summation, it would appear that Archaic populations made minimal use of the project area until ca. 3000 B.C. This assumption may be extended to much of Wisconsin. There is more evidence for utilization of the area by populations of the Old Copper Tradition, as indicated by the recovery of copper implements and the side-notched stone projectiles associated with copper artifacts from other Old Copper sites. The project area lies between the important Old Copper centers in the Fox and Wolf River area and the Driftless Area in the southwestern portion of the state. Indeed, the Portage area may have been along the route by which copper passed from the northeastern part of the state to the southwest.

The Woodland Stage (ca. 1000 B.C. - historic period):

The Woodland Stage has been defined in many ways, minimally by the first appearance of ceramics. This definition may be broadened out to include the construction of mounds and other earthworks, and the presence of some Mesoamerican traits such as plant domestication and the use of artifacts such as pipes. The Portage area has numerous sites of this stage.

Climatically, the beginning of the Woodland Stage correlates with the Sub-Atlantic Episode, with more severe climatic conditions. Between 250 and 1250 A.D., there was a

climatic amelioration in the western Great Lakes, with warmer conditions, especially between 850 and 1250 A.D. This was followed by the Pacific Episode between 1250 A.D. to the 1800's which was a return to cooler, drier conditions, except for a slightly milder period between 1450 and 1550 A.D. (Baerreis and Bryson 1965).

The Early Woodland period (ca. 1000-300 B.C.) was a time of gradual change in much of the Eastern Woodlands. These changes include the more widespread use of ceramics (usually thick and often exterior/interior cord-marked), the construction of mounds, the use of copper ornaments, the use of pipes and stemmed projectiles and the more widespread, though limited, use of plant domesticates.

In Wisconsin, evidence for Early Woodland occupations is limited. It may be noted that during this time, cultural relationships between the Wisconsin area and areas to the south became progressively stronger.

The earliest manifestations of this period are called the Red Ocher and Glacial Kame cultures. These may be viewed as transitional between the Late Archaic and the Early Woodland. Evidence for these occupations is largely found in eastern Wisconsin. The sites are mostly burials and few habitations have yet been found. The Convent Knoll Site (Wk327), in Waukesha County, is one of the few scientifically studied Red Ocher cemetery sites in Wisconsin (Overstreet 1980).

Other Early Woodland sites in Wisconsin are few. The Hilgen Spring Park Mound site, in Ozaukee County is one of the few excavated Early Woodland mound sites in the state (Langen and Kehoe 1971). The Airport Village Site, in Dane County, has also yielded materials of this period (Baerreis 1953). Other Early Woodland sites are largely represented by the recovery of contracting stem projectiles and Dane Incised sherds (Baerreis 1952, Keslin 1958). Recently, the author and Carl Hendrickson excavated an undisturbed Early-Middle Woodland site on the shore of Lake Waubesa in Dane County (Da459). Scatterings of Early Woodland materials were also recovered from such rockshelters as Durst and Governor Dodge (Wittry 1959b) in the southwestern portion of the state, the Hahn Site in Dodge County (Keslin 1958) and the Sanders Site in Waupaca County (Hurley 1975).

Evidence of Early Woodland occupations is also scant in the Portage area. An example of possible Early Woodland materials is a cache of hornstone blades found opposite Pine Island (Co36) in Sec. 32 of Lewiston Township, T13N, R8E. The cache, reported in 1909, may not be of this period, although blades of hornstone are associated with the Red Ochre manifestation. A blade, reported in the Interesting Specimens section of the Wisconsin Archeologist (Vol. 41, 1960: 74) may also be from a Red Ocher or Glacial Kame occupation or burial. The implement was reported as being from the Portage area. The Murray Site (Co178), yielded Dane Incised sherds

and diagonal-notched projectiles, a type possibly associated with Early Woodland sites. A Waubesa Contracting Stemmed was recovered near the Indian Agency House in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 33, Fort Winnebago Township, T13N, R9E. General collections from the area have also yielded contracting stemmed points and turkey-tailed points. Didier (1967: 63) notes the presence of a turkey-tailed point in Columbia County. It must be remembered, however, that the exact chronological and cultural dimensions of the Dane Incised type and the contracting stemmed and diagonal-notched projectiles are not fully understood.

The Middle Woodland period (ca. 300 B.C. - 400 A.D.) saw the development and expansion of the Hopewellian culture in the Midwest. This culture developed an elaborate mortuary complex and art style, supported by a far-flung trade network. On the northern margins of this development were a series of related cultures which shared a number of basic cultural traits with the Hopewellian populations but lacked both the elaborate art style and mortuary complex. The Wisconsin area provides examples of both manifestations.

Southern Wisconsin has yielded a number of sites related to the Hopewellian cultures. Many of these are located in the Driftless Area. Sites such as Millville in Grant County may be examples of a "localized Havana Tradition" (Freeman 1969). Sites with similar Havana ceramic affiliations include the Jones Site in Grant County and the Price Site I and II in Richland County and the Miller Site in Crawford County (Free-

man 1969). The Silver Creek Sites (Mo1-Mo5) in Monroe County are other examples of Middle Woodland sites with Havana affiliations (Hurley 1974). Rockshelters from the Driftless Area have also yielded some evidence of Middle Woodland components (Wittry 1959b, Scott 1973). Finally, there are numerous mounds in southwestern Wisconsin on the bluffs of the Mississippi and elsewhere which have yielded such Middle Woodland Hopewellian-like artifacts as pearl beads, bear teeth and rare silver items. The Trempeleau, Courtois and other groups in this area of the state date to this period (Stoltman 1979). Stoltman (ibid) in summarizing the Middle Woodland of southwestern Wisconsin noted several major facts. One was that the conical and oval Middle Woodland sites were probably somewhat later in the Middle Woodland period as the ceramics associated with the sites are primarily of the Linn and Lane Farm wares and that classic Havana ceramics, though present at a number of sites, are relatively scarce.

In southeastern Wisconsin, the Waukesha Focus is a less well defined Havana-related manifestation (McKern 1942). Middle Woodland mounds in the area, and into the Rock River, are not uncommon. Middle Woodland sites in counties such as Dane, Columbia and Marquette are relatively few (Whiteford 1949, Bakken 1950, Wiersum 1968).

Some Middle Woodland sites in Wisconsin relate to a different tradition, sometimes referred to as the Lake Forest

Middle Woodland (Fitting 1970). The Wisconsin sites in this group share various elements with sites of the Laurel, Sau-
geen and Point Peninsula traditions, stretching from Minne-
sota to northern New England. Sites in Wisconsin include
Mero and Portes des Morte in Door County and other sites
(Mason 1966, 1969).

The Middle Woodland cultures of northern Wisconsin re-
lated to this Lake Forest Middle Woodland complex may have
been oriented more towards fishing than those of southern
Wisconsin and there were probably differences in emphasis
on the mammalian species exploited (Salzer 1969).

The evidence of Middle Woodland occupations in Columbia
County, and in the Portage area are rare. The only site
listed in the literature as being Middle Woodland in age is
the Johnson Site (Co109) in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, of Sec. 13, Cal-
edonia Township, T12N, R8E. This site yielded some ceramics
and lithic artifacts (Buck and Wilson, 1961 Columbia County
Folder, SHSW). The Murray Site (Co178), the large multi-
component site in Pacific Township, also has a Middle Wood-
land component. This is represented by several sherds re-
lated to the Havana types (Cat. No. 50.302G/A12865, SHSW
is an example) and a projectile which may be Middle Woodland
in age. Final evidence for Middle Woodland occupations in the
area may rest in the numerous conical and oval mounds found
in this area. As Stoltman noted (1979), sometimes the Middle
Woodland mounds in the southwestern part of the state were

found in groups of some size, similar perhaps to some of the groups of conical mounds in the project area.

With the decline of the Hopewellian cultures, around 400 A.D., there arose a series of local traditions. Sometime around 700 A.D., some of these developed into such manifestations as the Middle and Upper Mississippian Traditions and the Effigy Mound Tradition (which appears to have begun even earlier than 400 A.D.). These three traditions are represented in Wisconsin, as well as perhaps, more localized Late Woodland cultures. The Late Woodland period ends with the beginning of the historic period.

One of the most interesting of the Late Woodland traditions was the Effigy Mound Tradition. This tradition apparently represents a series of closely related cultures sharing a series of traits including the construction of burial mounds in geometric and animal effigy (and rare human effigy) forms. This tradition overlapped with late Middle Woodland cultures and may extended into the protohistoric or historic periods (Hurley 1975).

The Effigy Mound sites are primarily distributed in south and central Wisconsin, southeastern Minnesota, northeastern Iowa and northern Illinois. The mounds are frequently found along watercourses and lakes either singly or in groups. The mounds vary in size, but are usually under 1.5 meters in height. They include effigy forms, geometric forms, problematic shapes and the rare intaglios. The internal features of

mounds include a variety of burial forms, both in the flesh and secondary. Other mounds contain no burials at all, while still others include hearths (altars) or other features.

The material culture associated with the Effigy Mound sites is relatively simple. Ceramics include various cord-marked and cord-impressed forms of the Madison ceramic series. Lithic artifacts include stemmed, notched and triangular projectiles. Other artifacts include those made of bone and shell.

The economy of the Effigy Mounds cultures was probably based on hunting and gathering. The use of plant domesticates may have had a limited impact after ca. 1000 A.D. While most of the research on the Effigy Mound Tradition has concerned the mounds, recent work by Hurley at such sites as Sanders and Bigelow, in Portage and Waupaca counties have illuminated some aspects of the domestic side of the tradition (Hurley 1975).

In 1929, Brown listed 274 mounds in Columbia County, including 29 mound groups, out of a total of 11,500 mounds and 1,321 groups reported for the state. In consideration of the density of the mounds in southern and central Wisconsin, this number is relatively low.

The literature and records search yielded a minimum of 193 mounds in the project area, including at least 26 groups. This number is probably highly inaccurate due to the manner in which some of the mounds were reported. Many of the groups were simply reported as "mounds", without specification of

of type or number. This may be because some of these groups were reported by local residents and were not visited by Brown or any other archeologist. It is likely that the 193 is unrealistically low for the number of mounds in the study area. While this does suggest some density of mounds in the project area, it does not compare with the 1,037 mounds tallied by Brown (Manuscripts) and others, by the 1930's, for the Four Lakes area of Dane County. Of the 193 mounds reported for the project area, only approximately 112 survived past the 1920's. The number which have been demolished since then is unknown.

The number of mounds out of the 193, or so, which may be assigned to the Effigy Mound Tradition is difficult to determine. Of the mounds reported, a total of 103 were specified by type. They are as follows;

conical mounds	-	77
linear mounds	-	10
oval mounds	-	9
effigy mounds	-	7.

Thus, of all the mounds, only about seven may be positively related to the Effigy Mound Tradition. Several additional effigy mounds are reported in groups in which the number of different types of mounds were not specified. Conical, oval and linear mound forms are all common forms in the Effigy Mound Tradition, however, these forms were also constructed by Early and Middle Woodland peoples and by cultures in the Oneota Tradition. While examples of these

mounds are relatively few when compared to those assigned to the Effigy Mound Tradition, they are by no means unknown and are sometimes common in certain localities. It may be likely that in groups having effigy mounds, that the conical, oval and linear forms in the groups may be assigned to that tradition. However, some Effigy Mound groups may also have mounds included from other periods or cultures. Thus, it is not possible then to determine the total number of mounds in the project area related to the Effigy Mound Tradition.

The distribution of all the mounds is interesting. By township, they are distributed as follows;

<u>Township</u>	<u>Minimum No. of Mounds</u>
Lewiston	54
Dekorra	9
Caledonia	67
Pacific	51
Fort Winnebago	10
Portage (city)	<u>2</u>
Total	193.

Thus, there is considerable disparity in the distribution of the mounds. Some townships, such as Dekorra, have a relatively large number of sites but few mounds. Another township, Lewiston, had relatively few sites, but quite a few mounds. The mounds are primarily distributed in small groups. The largest group, the Staudenmayer Group (Co1) was located in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 36, T12N, R8E and the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 1 T11N, R8E, in Caledonia Township. The group was described as once having

about 60 mounds, mostly conical and linear forms (H.E. Cole and V.S. Peese 1919, in the Brown Manuscripts). By 1920, Brown (Manuscripts) noted that only five mounds had survived. The Kastner Mound Group II (Co30) in the N $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, of Sec. 2, Lewiston Township, T13N, R7E was reported as having nineteen mounds (including one effigy). Several other groups in Caledonia and Lewiston Townships also were reported as having over 10 mounds.

As will be further discussed, there also appears to be a differential distribution of mounds in relation to environmental conditions. Almost three-fourths of the sites with mounds were located on slightly higher elevations in, or bordering the low marshy areas, primarily along the Fox River, Duck Creek, Neenah Creek, Swan Lake and Weeting Lake. In the higher, somewhat better drained areas on the Wisconsin River and along the Baraboo River and Powers Creek, sites with mounds are less prevalent.

Other evidence for the Effigy Mound Tradition may be present in the project area. Many of the camps and villages, such as Co71, Co177, Co178, Co179 and others have mounds groups in association or in close proximity. Other sites, such as the Scott site (Co156) in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, of Sec. 4, Dekorra Township, T11N, R9E, are described as yielding cord-marked ceramics and triangular projectiles. While these artifacts are not necessarily diagnostic of Effigy Mound sites, they are certainly represented in the Effigy Mound

Tradition.

A word may also be said concerning the current condition of the mounds in the project area. The author searched for some of the mounds described as being in the city of Portage. The sites appeared to be highly disturbed and no mounds were noted. The literature indicated that by the 1920's and 1930's, many of the mounds had been damaged by cultivation, construction, or by local collectors. The author noted at least 10 references in the Brown Manuscripts to looted or damaged mounds. However, a windshield survey of portions of the project area suggest that damage due to construction and agriculture may not be as extensive in the Portage, due to marshy conditions, as in other areas of south and south-central Wisconsin. This might be a more hopeful sign for the preservation of reported mounds and the discovery of additional ones.

In summation, numerous mounds have been reported for the project area, but most probably have not survived totally undamaged to this day. The mounds are predominately found in the slightly higher elevations surrounded by the less well drained marshy and lake areas, which are less likely to have been disturbed by Euro-American occupations. The mounds are sometimes associated with camps and villages, some yielding cord-marked ceramics. It is likely that most of the mounds in the Portage area relate to the Effigy Mound Tradition, although few are effigy forms and other Woodland cultures

constructed conical, oval and linear forms. While Effigy Mound Tradition sites are probably the best represented archeological manifestation in the project area, they are much more sparsely distributed than in the adjoining counties of Dane, Dodge and Sauk.

A major archeological manifestation in Wisconsin which chronologically overlaps the Effigy Mound in Wisconsin is the Oneota Tradition. This tradition is distinguished by some of the following traits; semi-sedentary villages, an economy based on hunting, gathering and gardening, extended burial in cemeteries, shell-tempered globular jars with smoothed surfaces, straight or flared rims and some handles and notched lips, and triangular projectile points. The tradition is distributed in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota. Its origin is probably in a Woodland based influenced by the emerging and expanding Middle Mississippian peoples after 700 A.D.

In Wisconsin, several Oneota phases have been distinguished. In the eastern portion of the state, these include the Koshkonong, Grand River and Lake Winnebago Phases. The Koshkonong Phase was primarily defined by Hall (1962) on the basis of material from Carcajou Point. This phase may be the oldest Oneota manifestation in the eastern portion of the state. The Grand River Phase is centered on the Grand and Fox Rivers in Marquette and Green Lake counties and in-

cludes such major sites as Bornick (Gibbon 1971) and Walker-Hooper (Gibbon 1972). Various mounds were also associated with this phase. The Lake Winnebago Phase sites are primarily found around that lake and the associated marshes and include the James Island site (Mason 1968), the Lasley's Point sites (Peske 1966) and others. These eastern Oneota manifestations are related to similar cultures in northern Illinois.

In the western portion of the state, the Oneota Tradition is represented by such sites as Diamond Bluff (Lawshe 1947), Armstrong (1978), Midway (Gibbon 1970) and Overhead (Stoltzman 1973). Smaller sites, such as the White Camp II (McKern 1945) are also present.

Evidence for the Oneota Tradition in the project area, or Columbia County as a whole, is rare. The surrounding counties have evidence, in some cases considerable, for Oneota occupations which are absent in Columbia County. At the present time, no major Oneota components are listed for the county. Sites of the Grand River Phase, in Green Lake and Marquette counties, just north of Columbia County, are often found near the lakes and marshes in those areas, similar environments to those available in the immediate vicinity of Portage. Thus, it is surprising that no major Oneota sites have been thus far identified, and it is likely that such sites may be found in the future.

In the project area, the best candidate for an Oneota site would be the Basin Lake Village Site (Co17), located in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 31, Dekorra Township, T11N, R9E. This site was reported by Brown in 1934. In reviewing some of the artifacts from the site, curated at the State Historical Society, the author noted more than 65 shell-tempered sherds. Only a few rimsherds were present, and like the bodysherds, they were either badly eroded or had smooth surface. No decorated sherds were noted. However, two of the rimsherds had profiles similar to some Oneota types. While this identification is rather tenuous, it may be likely that the shell-tempered sherds are associated with an Oneota Tradition site.

The Murray Site (Co178) has also yielded shell-tempered ceramics. These sherds, in the State Historical Society of Wisconsin collections, were also badly eroded and could not be identified as representative of any Oneota types. Various collections from the area have yielded small, triangular projectiles, characteristic, but not diagnostic of the Oneota Tradition.

A final cultural development to be discussed is the Middle Mississippian Tradition. This great culture is well documented in the American Bottom area of southwest Illinois, its major center. In Wisconsin, the only well defined Middle Mississippian site is Aztalan, near Lake Mills, Jefferson County. Outside of Aztalan, there has been relatively little Mississippian material recovered in the state. These

include several sherds from Green Lake County (Hall 1962, 1967). In the Portage area, the author could find no evidence of Middle Mississippian artifacts, although some unidentifiable shell-tempered sherds were recovered, as noted.

Summation

Paleo-Indian Stage:

At the present time, no direct evidence has been recovered for the occupation of the project area during the Paleo-Indian Stage. However, both fluted and lanceolate projectiles have been recovered from adjacent counties on all sides of Columbia County. It would seem likely then, that the area was exploited during this early time. The Columbia County area was covered by the maximum extent of the Cary Ice, but not the Valders advance.

Archaic Stage:

Evidence for the occupation of Wisconsin during the Early and much of the Middle Archaic is sparse. This may be correlated with the expansion of the coniferous forests in the northern U.S., with the attendant decline in suitable habitats for hunting-gathering populations. The earliest evidence for the occupation of the project area does fall into the latter span of the Middle Archaic with the recovery of one Osceola projectile and artifacts of the Old Copper Tradition, which was probably emerging in the late Middle

Archaic period.

Late Archaic sites in Wisconsin are numerous, again probably reflecting environmental conditions. The Old Copper Tradition is represented in the project area by the recovery of a number of copper artifacts. Also noted from several collections from the area were several Raddatz Side-Notched projectiles, associated with the Old Copper Tradition. The project area may lie between the supposed Old Copper centers in eastern Wisconsin and the Archaic populations of the Driftless Zone as represented at such rockshelters as Durst, Raddatz and Governor Dodge, and such open sites as Osceola. The Fox-Wisconsin waterway may have been a route of communication and trade between the two areas.

Other Archaic manifestations are represented by the Durst Stemmed projectiles which overlie the Raddatz Side-Notched points at a number of rockshelters in the state. These points are present in several collections from the project area. The Delfosse Site (Co197) is reported to be a large Archaic site in Dekorra Township. The site may have some potential for sub-surface deposits (Salzer and Porter, 1959, Columbia County Folder, SHSW).

Woodland Stage:

The Early Woodland period is poorly represented in the archeological record of Wisconsin. Glacial Kame or Red Ocher complexes have a dubious representation in the project area; a possible cache of blades near Pine Island, in Lewiston Township, and a blade reported from the Portage area. Other

Early Woodland artifacts in the project area include a smattering of contracting stemmed points and Dane Incised sherds. Unfortunately, the cultural and chronological implications of both of these artifact forms are not well defined and these artifacts might not have been restricted in use to Early Woodland populations.

The Middle Woodland period is represented by several differing traditions in Wisconsin. Many sites in southern and southwestern Wisconsin have evidence of varying degrees of contact and influence from populations using Havana ceramics. Other sites to the north show more affiliation with the Lake Forest Middle Woodland cultures such as Saugeen, Laurel and Point Peninsula. Still others show traits based on both imported and local developments. The author could find little evidence for this period in the project area. Such evidence included some Havana-like sherds from the Murray Site (Co178) and a report of a possible Middle Woodland component at the Johnson site (Co109).

Late Woodland complexes in Wisconsin include the Effigy Mound Tradition and the Oneota Tradition. The Effigy Mound Tradition is represented in the project area by at least seven effigy mounds and probably by a large number of oval, conical and linear forms which may still number over 100. Many of the mounds have been destroyed by now. Some were investigated by local collectors as early as 1858. Some of the reported groups, such as the Staudenmayer Group (Co1),

were once quite large. Other evidence for Effigy Mound Tradition occupations may be provided by the villages and camps sometimes associated with the mounds.

The Oneota Tradition in Wisconsin is represented by a number of major investigated sites. Sites of the Grand River Phase, such as Bornick, were found in counties adjacent to Columbia County and in environments similar to those present in the Portage area (Gibbon 1971). Sites of the Koshkonong and Lake Winnebago phases lie to the south and east. It would appear that major Oneota components may yet be found in Columbia County. The author noted shell-tempered sherds from the Murray Site (Co178) and the Basin Lake Village Site (Co17), which may relate to Oneota components.

The Middle Mississippian Tradition is intrusive in Wisconsin and centered at the site of Aztalan. There is little evidence for a wide distribution of artifacts of this culture over the state. No artifacts which could be positively assigned to this tradition were noted for the project area.

Ethnohistory of the Portage Area

There is considerable evidence for aboriginal occupation of the Portage area during the historic period. Much of this occupation relates to the Winnebago peoples. However, other tribes also appeared to have lived in or controlled the area at various times.

The origin of the Winnebago is a complex question, not

completely answered. It has been stated that the historic Winnebago emerged out of several closely related Oneota manifestations. In eastern Wisconsin, this included the Lake Winnebago and Koshkonong Phases (Quimby 1960, Hall 1962) and the in west by the Orr Phase through the proto-historic groups (McKern 1942, 1945). However, Spector (1974), has noted that, at least in eastern Wisconsin, the Oneota sites have not yielded firm evidence of associated historic artifacts and that the time gap between the sites and this historic period is several hundred years. She further notes that the Lake Winnebago phase is a poorly defined and understood manifestation. While Spector does not necessarily eliminate the Oneota as ancestral to the Winnebago, she does caution against this assumption without further evidence (ibid: 12-24). Although no proto-historic or early historic Winnebago villages are reported for the Portage area, the proximity of the Lake Winnebago sites would suggest that the ancestors of the Winnebago may have ranged near, and utilized, the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.

The Winnebago were apparently at least rumored to the French prior to 1630, as they appeared on Champlain's maps and notes as "le Nation des Puans" (Kellogg 1925: 75). Indeed, to contact these people was one of the motivations behind Nicolet's expedition of 1634. Exactly where he met the Winnebago is a matter of some conjecture. It is generally believed that he contacted the Winnebago in the Green Bay area, near

the mouth of the Fox River. Lawson (1907: 147) believed that Nicolet may have visited a village on Doty Island in Lake Winnebago, which was the site of a prominent village in later times. Turner (1889: 59-61) defends the Green Bay site, citing Allouez that the Winnebago did not settle near Lake Winnebago until later due to the depredations of the Sioux. Spector notes that the Lake Winnebago site may not have been settled until after 1700. She places the Winnebago settlements at contact in the Green Bay area and perhaps on Lake Huron (Spector 1974: 44).

The distribution of the Winnebago at the time of first contact is difficult to establish as the Winnebago may have had several major villages in the 1630's. At various times the number of villages appears to have fluctuated with the fortunes of the tribe. There appeared to have been more villages after the expansion of the Winnebago from Green Bay after the 1670's (ibid: 50-51). Thus, it would appear that the Winnebago were in the Green Bay area and portions of the Fox Valley at the time of contact. It is not unlikely that they also utilized and perhaps controlled the Portage area. Control of the portage itself was at this time probably not very important. While the portage between the two rivers was a useful aid in travel, its later importance was based on the fur trade with the whites.

The Winnebago were noted as a violent, war-like tribe, often in conflict with both native and European enemies.

They were apparently dispersed in conflicts in the 1640's and 1650's. During this period there was a considerable influx of peoples into Wisconsin, displaced by the expansion of the Five Nations of the Iroquois (Turner 1889, Hunt 1940). The Potowatomi, Ottawa, Huron, Sauk, Fox and Chippewa were among the groups which entered the Wisconsin area, or at least began to utilize the area more extensively. The Winnebago conflicts also involved the Illinois from the south.

It is likely that during this period of conflict, that the Fox began to gain ascendancy in the Portage area. By the 1660's, the Fox were moving up the Fox River from their villages on the lower Fox. A village was settled at Laek Butte des Morts by 1684 (Gussow 1955: 7). From this time, until the 1730's, the Fox were in at least periodic control of the Wisconsin-Fox waterway. The Fox suffered greatly in a series of conflicts with the French. Despite serious defeats at Lake Butte des Morts in 1716 and defeats in 1730 and 1731, the Fox effectively closed down the Wisconsin-Fox water route to the French (Turner 1889: 70, Gussow 1955: 8-9). This would indicate Fox control of the Portage area, although there are no reports of Fox villages there. In the 1760's, under pressure from the Chippewa, the Fox began moving south and west, abandoning the Fox and Upper Wisconsin River sites. Carver, in 1766, reported a Sauk village one day's canoe journey west of the portage and a Fox village another day's journey past that (Gussow 1955: 21).

During the period of disruption of the Fox Wars, the Winnebago at first supported the Fox but later switched their allegiance to the French. The expulsion of the Fox undoubtedly opened the Wisconsin and Fox River areas to the Winnebago (Turner 1889: 72). It was noted that after the 1670's, the Winnebago began expanding both west and south.

As noted, Carver visited the portage in 1766. Before arriving at the portage, he visited the Winnebago village on Doty Island, presided over by Glory-of-the-Morning, founder of the famed DeKaury clan. Gorrell also noted the Winnebago at the Doty Island site in 1761 (Draper 1855: 32). While neither of these individuals, nor Pond in his journal of 1773-1775, specify which tribes were at the portage, it is possible that "Old Pinnashon", the French trader, was there at the sufferance of the Winnebago (Thwaites 1902).

By the late 1700's, it was apparent that the Winnebago were in control of the portage, drawn there by increased trade with the British and eventually, the Americans. Laurent Barth secured portage rights from the Winnebago in 1794 (Draper 1857: 288). Around that year, Old Grey-Haired DeKaury established a village approximately 3.3 kilometers south of the portage. This village was later removed west of the Wisconsin River, near its confluence with the Baraboo River. There it remained until 1836. This village was claimed to have had 100 lodges (Lawson 1907, Jones 1914: 21). Several

years later, Spoon DeKaury (Choukeka) settled a village at the mouth of the Baraboo River.

The Winnebago became fiercely pro-British and anti-American by the early 1800's. Many Winnebago supported the Shawnee Prophet and Tecumseh. Several years later, they supported the British in the War of 1812. The Winnebago joined with Col. McKay at the portage, on his way to capture Prairie du Chien in 1814. However, with the withdrawal of the British after the war, the Winnebago turned to the Americans to trade and the portage became an important trading area. The Winnebago levied tolls for the right to use the portage and traded at the American Fur Co. post and later at the Green Bay Co. store. Whirling Thunder (Waukauweenka) founded a village at the portage in 1830 and two years later, Little Sioux located one up the Baraboo River near Reedsburg.

As early as 1816, there were suggestions that the Americans should locate a fort at the portage, both to curtail possible Winnebago aggressions and to alleviate the toll burdens that they levied on the traders. The history of the Winnebago and the Americans at Fort Winnebago will be discussed in the section on the history of Portage.

Various other tribes are noted as being in the portage area at one time or another. The Miami accompanied the expedition of Marquette and Joliet in 1673, although they did not settle there. The Kickapoo may have had a village about 8.3 kilometers north of the portage around 1665, and were reported at the portage by Hennepin in 1680 (Silverberg 1957:

72, 78). It is also possible that the famous Mascouten village described by Marquette and Joliet was not far from the project area. The evidence, however, suggests that this village may have been 3.3-5.0 kilometers southeast of the present site of the village of Berlin, in Green Lake County. The site is called the Hamilton-Brooks Site (G1124). Brown (Manuscripts) notes the presence of a Mascouten village in Sec. 16 of Fort Winnebago Township (see pg.106). However, the presence of this Mascouten village was reported to Brown and is not verified by additional documentary evidence or field excavations.

The Potowatomi may have resided in the portage area. A newspaper report cites the presence of an old Potowatomi village on the forks of Duck Creek around 1800 (Portage Daily Register, May 3, 1905). Aside from the brief article, there is no other mention of the Potowatomi in this area in anything but a peripheral sense. Kinietz (1940) and others place the Potowatomi primarily in the Green Bay area and south to the Milwaukee area. Edmunds (1978) does not place the Potowatomi in the portage area.

The information on these groups has several things in common. The reports suggest the presence of some villages of short duration. Most of these reports are between approximately 1650 and 1750. This would correspond to the period after the dispersal of the Winnebago and into the period of the Fox Wars. During this time, as noted, there was considerable dis-

placement and movement by many of the tribes in Wisconsin. Most of these tribes moved south and west out of the state by the early 1700's (Turner 1889: 70, Kinietz 1940).

The last group which may be mentioned is the Menominee. This tribe also apparently has had a long history in the Wisconsin area and is the only group which has essentially remained in its home area through the period of white intrusion in the state. The Menominee were primarily distributed around the Menominee River where it enters Green Bay. However, they also claimed part of Columbia County, north of the portage. This claim was recognized by the U.S. government which extinguished the land claim by purchase in 1849. The Menominee in the area were removed by 1851 (Jones 1914: 21).

The treaties extinguishing land titles in the Portage area concerned the Winnebago and the Menominee. The Winnebago ceded their southern and central Wisconsin lands in 1829 and 1832. The portage area was ceded in the Treaty of 1837. This treaty was widely considered to be invalid as duress was applied by the government and the individuals who made the treaty were not considered to have had the proper authority. As noted, the Menominee land claims were extinguished in the northwest part of the county in 1849.

By 1832, some of the Winnebago had been removed from the portage to Prairie du Sac (Kellogg 1930: 444). In 1837, many others were removed. In 1840, the 5th and 8th Regiments of the U.S. Army came to remove the bulk of the remaining

Winnebago. Antoine Grignon, Pierre Menig and J.T. De La Ronde were commissioned as interpreters. Menig enticed Yellow Thunder and a son of Black Wolf to Portage where they were arrested (De La Ronde 1876: 362, Lawson 1907: 113). Further removals took place in 1846 and 1850. In 1873, a Captain Hunt received a contract to remove some small bands of Winnebago who had straggled back into the area. About 100 Winnebago were rounded up, most at a dance (Lawson 1907: 155, Jones 1914: 30). A few were saved from deportation, when it was determined that they were Wisconsin citizens.

After 1850, there was relatively little mention of the Winnebago or other Native Americans in the Portage area with the exceptions of the annuity payments to the Winnebago. Fort Winnebago was the site where the eastern Winnebago received their annuity payments for a number of years. Even after the fort was closed, the annuity payments continued to be made in Portage, until the final payments of 1914 (Jones 1914: 31-32). Other mentions are peripheral. In 1851, an "intoxicated" woman was killed near Portage by a train (Portage City Record: July 15, 1857). Two years later, there was a dispute between a party of Winnebago and some Menominee in which a Menominee woman was killed and a child was taken and supposedly buried alive (Independent: May 17, 1853). In 1874, one year after the last removal, Yellow Thunder, the Winnebago chief, died in Portage. He was well thought of in the

community and his eulogies were most laudatory. Other references are brief mentions of Winnebago in the area, trapping or gathering berries. There are also obituarues in the newspapers of local notables, often members of the DeKaury family.

Archeological Potential of Historic Native American Sites in the Portage Area

The historic Native American sites are important cultural resources in the project area. In many areas of Wisconsin, the locations of historic Indian villages have been lost, or are very vague, or the sites have been destroyed.

As has been noted, there are a number of historic sites in the project area with some considerable potential for investigation. Six of the sites may be major village sites, including the two villages of Old Grey-Haired DeKaury, the village of Spoon DeKaury, the village of Whirling Thunder as well as the reported Potowatomi and Mascouten villages.

Aside from these sites, there are 20 other historic sites, or sites with probable historic components in the project area. These are summarized in Table # 3. They include 7 other camps or villages, 10 cemeteries or burial sites, 2 cornfields (which may also be Late Woodland in age) and the Indian Experimental Farm in Sec. 17 of Caledonia Township, T11N, R8E. Most of these sites date from ca. 1794-1850, although they extend down to as late as ca. 1930.

Many of these sites have two things in common. First, in many cases, their locations are fairly explicit. Many of

Table #3 - List of Historic Native American Sites in the
Project Area

Dekorra Township:

- Site A - Liberty Cross burials
- Site H - Sheffelbein Cornfields - may be Late Woodland

Caledonia Township:

- Site A - village of Old-Grey-Haired Dekorah ? - Winnebago
- Site B - burials of 2 individuals of Native American - Euro-American descent
- Site C - cemetery
- Site D - Indian Experimental Farm
- Co145 - possible Winnebago camp
- Co146 - Funk Site - Winnebago camp
- Co192 - Harvey Cornfields - may be Late Woodland
- Co203 - cemetery - Native American and Euro-American

Fort Winnebago Township:

- Site D - village of Old Grey-Haired Dekorah ? - Winnebago
- Site G - reputed Mascouten village
- Site H - Clithero Farm - late historic Winnebago camps
- Site I - Dekorah's Grave (there is question as to which member of the family is buried here)
- Co23 - Baker Farm Sites - three historic Native American camps around the Indian Agency House
- Co157 - Maltby Site - possible historic Native American camp

Pacific Township:

- Site C - late historic Winnebago camp
- Site E - reputed Potowatomi village
- Co178 - Murray Site II - historic Winnebago camp
- Co181 - Lone Tree Site - possible historic Native American component

Portage (city):

- Site A - burials
- Site B - burials
- Site C - cemetery - Native American and Euro-American
- Site D - reputed village of Whirling Thunder - Winnebago

the sites could be relocated with relatively little effort. However, it should be noted that Dr. Janet Spector, then of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, conducted a brief survey in Columbia County searching for Winnebago sites. This was not successful (Spector: personal communication). Second, many of these sites are located in areas presently undeveloped. Although some are in farmlands, there is still some considerable potential for archeological research. In summation, the Portage area has some potential for research into the archeology of the Winnebago in the period from ca. 1790 to the early 1900's. This was an important period in that it marked an important transition for the Winnebago. In the 1790's, the Winnebago were a fairly numerous people, exerting considerable control over much of southern Wisconsin. By the middle of this period, most had been removed from Wisconsin and the bands were becoming disorganized. By the end of this period, the Winnebago had become a curiosity as small groups and families periodically visited the Portage area to do odd jobs, trap and gather, and receive their annuities. It would be extremely interesting to be able to find evidence of these changes in the archeological record. This could be done by noting the artifact assemblages from the various sites and attempting to establish the sequence of replacement of aboriginal artifacts by ones of Euro-American manufacture. If structures could be found, it would be interesting to note the changes in the form and composition of the structures, and

their intra-site relationships with other structures and artifacts. Any features yielding botanical and osteological data would be of great interest as it may be possible to reconstruct changing subsistence patterns, diet and methods of food preparation.

Historic Portage

In 1919, W.A. Titus wrote;

Of all the points of historic interest in Wisconsin, none stands out in bolder relief than the scant two miles of low plain that separates the Fox from the Wisconsin River at the great westward bend of the latter (Titus 1919: 184).

This portage was referred to by the Chippewa as the "O-ning-as-ming" (Hathaway 1855) and by the Winnebago as "Wau-o-mah" or "carry on the shoulder", referring to the canoe portage. The French Period (ca. 1634-1763):

The portage between the two river was a focal point of French activity for the 139 years of their proprietorship of the area. The portage was one of the breaks in the water route from Montreal to New Orleans. Freight canoes loaded with furs and trade goods could travel from Montreal through the Great Lakes to Green Bay. From there, the canoes travelled upstream through the sinuous Fox River to the portage. A crossing of the portage to the Wisconsin River led to a downstream journey to the confluence of that river and the Mississippi River near Prairie du Chien. From there, the journey led downstream to New Orleans.

The portage was undoubtedly known to the aboriginal inhabitants of Wisconsin and may have been used at a relatively early date by unknown French traders exploring the western Great Lakes. The first possible references to the portage may relate to the journey of Nicolet, who may have visited the area in 1640. Other possible early visitors to the area include Radisson in 1659, Father Dablon in 1670 and father Allouez in 1672 (Merrill 1919: 2).

The first description of the portage was made by Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet. They arrived at the portage with their Miami guides on June 14, 1673. Their description specified that the portage route was approximately 2,700 paces in length (Merrill 1919, Kellogg 1925). A plaque was placed at the portage to commemorate this event in 1905. Supposedly, Marquette visited a Mascouten village within 3 leagues (approximately 15 kilometers) of the portage.

After the visit of Marquette and Joliet, other French explorers visited the area. Hennepin, a Recollect friar, was at the portage in 1680 and described it as being $\frac{1}{2}$ a league in length (approximately 2.5 kilometers, although the league was a unit of variable measure). Several years later, in 1683, LaSalle passed through the portage. Perrot was there in 1690-1691. Le Seur described a boggy portage area in 1700. Another description was offered by Father Guignas in 1727, who detailed a $\frac{1}{2}$ league long portage route with half of it being a muddy swamp (Merrill 1919: 2-4, Kellogg 1925: 311). Another event

of this period was an attack on a band of pro-French Indians at the portage by a party of Sioux.

By the end of the period of French occupation in Wisconsin, the portage was a well-used area by French traders. The earliest recorded permanent settler was a Frenchman named Pinneshon Gegare, an alleged deserter from one of the French garrisons in Illinois (Kellogg 1925: 387, Footnote 4). "Old Pinnashon", as he was known, was still at the portage when the British entered the area in the 1760's.

Thus, it may be said that the portage was the site of visitation by almost every major French explorer in the western Great Lakes area: Nicolet (?), Marquette, Joliet, Hennepin, La Salle, Perrot and others. It was also a point of congregation, transport and supply for the widely dispersed French and French-Indian traders operating in Wisconsin. The portage was specified on a number of maps of this period. These included the Coronelli Maps of 1688, 1695, the Thevenot Map of 1681, the Hennepin Map of 1698 and the Delisle Maps of 1703 and 1718 (Karpinski 1931).

The British Period (ca.1763-1815):

Though the British formally acquired the Wisconsin territory in 1763, they did not occupy the area immediately and though they formally ceded it to the newly formed United States in 1783, they did not relinquish full control until after the War of 1812.

The first British report on the portage came from Jonathan Carver, who arrived in 1766. Peter Pond also described

the portage in his journal of 1773-1775 (Thwaites 1902: 281-282, 333-334). It may be noted that many of the residents of the portage or agents there for the British were Frenchmen. In 1778, Charles Gauntier led an expedition for the British through the portage area. In 1786, Joseph Anisee was named as the "Council to Indians at the Portage" (Merrill 1919: 5).

The portage area was also a center of some military action during this period. Former Captain Emmanuel Hesse, was sent to the portage to await Sgt. Phillips and a Chippewa band whom he was supposed to lead against the Illinois to the south. It was also a point of supply and congregation for the British and their Indian allies for their western campaigns in the War of 1812 (Kellogg 1935: 293). This included Col. McKay's troops who crossed the portage on their way to their successful expedition at Prairie du Chien.

It was during this period of British control of Wisconsin that the portage area began to take on aspects of a permanent community. In 1793, Laurent Barth brought his family to the portage and obtained the right to portage vessels from the Winnebago. His first house was at the portage, but it was later removed about .8 kilometers above the portage on higher ground (Draper 1857: 288). Shortly after this, Old Grey-Haired DeKaury, a Winnebago chief with a French father, brought his band to the area. In 1798, Jean Lecuyer (DeKaury's brother-in-law) arrived and also obtained permission from the

Winnebago to conduct a portage business. His larger, better organized operation completed against Barth's (Draper 1857: 289). In 1803, Campbell bought out Barth's rights. Other early traders and portagers during this time were Laurent Fily, Joseph Roy and Joseph Rolette (ibid: 290). Most of these early settlers were of French extraction, as was Augustin Grignon, who visited the portage in 1801-1802. American Period (ca. 1815-present):

In the early history of Wisconsin, as part of the developing United States, the Portage area continued to be of considerable importance, along with such sites as Green Bay, Prairie du Chien and Milwaukee. Through time, Portage was to relinquish some of its preeminence to other developing centers in the state.

The American presence was first felt in the Portage area in the form of the American Fur Company post set up shortly after 1808. In 1811, this firm merged with the Michilimackinac Company to form the American Fur Company (Turner 1889: 83). Later, Jacob Astor revived the American Fur Company. For the next 30 years, there were various mergers, settlements and fights as the various trading interests competing with each other. Much of the correspondence from the Portage area concerns the affairs of the various representatives of the companies at the portage (Wisconsin Historical Collections). These correspondences are interesting in providing the names of the early traders at the portage and some of the

problems they faced and the methods they employed to carry out business. Unfortunately, they do not say much about the developing community of which they were a part. In 1842, the American Fur Company failed and furs from the western Great Lakes were sent south to St. Louis, rather than east through the Wisconsin-Fox waterway, effectively removing Portage from the mainstream of the fur trade (Gilman 1974).

Much of the activity at the portage was conducted by Frenchmen, who had done the same for the British interests. The names of early residents at the portage included Augustin, Louis, Perische, Pierre and Charles Grignon, Jacques Porlier, Jacques and Laurent Fily, Francois LeRoy, Pierre Pauquette, Laurent Rolette and Jean Lecuyer (Thwaites 1911). Several of these individuals were instrumental in the creation of the Green Bay Company in 1821 (Thwaites 1911: 206-210).

These individuals, all French, or French-Winnebago, formed the nucleus of the Portage community at the advent of the American Period and many became important citizens of the developing community in later years. They made their livings primarily by trading with the Winnebago and other tribes passing through the area, and by portaging canoes and barges between the two rivers. The vessels were portaged by sledges and wagons hauled by oxen. In 1819, an American Army unit passing through on its way to Green Bay was charged \$10 per boat and 50¢ per hundred weight (Merrill 1919: 19).

Other indications of early American presence at the portage included the visits of Major S.H. Long in 1817 and 1823 (Merrill 1919: 5) and the incident involving the surrender of the Winnebago chief, Red Bird.

The surrender of Red Bird was a dramatic event in the history of early Portage. In the 1820's, white settlers in the lead districts of southwestern Wisconsin were responsible for a number of depredations against the Winnebago who laid claim to the area. These incidents included a number of murders. Apparently at the urging of other individuals, Red Bird undertook a mission of vengeance in the course of which he, We-kau, and perhaps other members of his Winoshic band killed one member of a family in Prairie du Chien and seriously wounded their child. This was one of the major incidents of the so-called "Winnebago Uprising" of 1827. Pursuit followed Red Bird to the Portage area. There, Whistler, with a force of American soldiers, and Menominee and Onieda Indians, had camped to aid in Red Bird's capture (McKenney 1868: 178, 180, 182). Red Bird surrendered himself at the portage rather than risk the threatened reprisals to his tribe. His appearance and conduct at his surrender brought admiration from many of the Americans. Although his confederates were granted clemency by President Adams, Red Bird died in prison at Fort Crawford before he could learn of this act of leniency.

The unrest of the Winnebago over the encroachments in the lead district added impetus to the desire to establish a military post in the Winnebago territory at the portage. As early as 1816, John Fallon of the Green Bay post wrote to General Duncan McArthur citing the need for an agency at the portage to deal with the Winnebago (Thwaites 1911: 436-439). Four years later, John Bowyer of the Green Bay Agency requested a strong garrison be placed at the portage (ibid: 114). In 1828, General Alexander MacComb also indicated the necessity for a third fort in Wisconsin (besides Forts Crawford and Howard) due to hostilities incurred by white encroachments in the lead district (ibid: 68-69). In the same year Secretary of War Porter stated;

From the restlessness evinced by the Winnebago and other tribes in the northwest, partly arising from intrusion upon lands in the mineral district claimed by them to be within their boundaries, by white people in search of lead, and in consequence the smallness of the military force in their neighborhood it was found necessary to establish a new post at the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers (Report of Sec. of War Porter 12/2/1828).

The desire for a fort at the portage was strongly shared by the powerful John J. Astor of the American Fur Company. Astor complained that his agents had to pay tolls to the Winnebago to ferry their loads across the portage and that these tolls were both onerous and increasing.

Fort Winnebago:

On August 19, 1828, orders were issued for the establish-

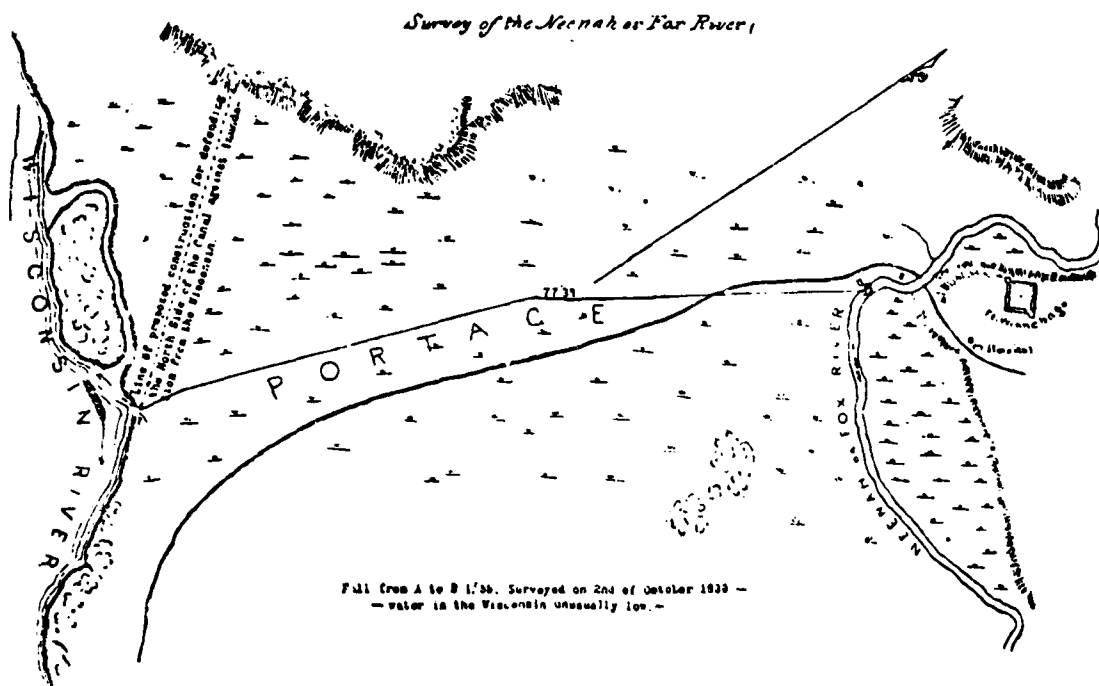
ment of a fort at the portage site between the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. Three companies of the Fifth Infantry were to be sent from Fort Howard under the command of Major David A. Twiggs (General Orders, Vol. 7, Records of the War Department). Twiggs arrived on September 7, 1828 and began to construction of temporary facilities (letter from Major D.A. Twiggs to Col. R. Jones). He noted the dissatisfaction of the neighboring Winnebago with the selection of the fort site.

Construction of more permanent facilities for the new fort, called Fort Winnebago, were shortly begun. The fort was located on the right bank of the Fox River opposite the portage. It was 13-16 meters above the river, the Fox forming a bow around it on three sides. Lumber for the buildings was taken from Pine Island, 10-11.5 kilometers to the west and from up to 85 kilometers away on the Yellow River. These logs were rafted down the river with the help of a dam constructed under the direction of a young West Point lieutenant, Jefferson Davis (Turner 1898: 73, Scanlan 1940). Bricks for the fort were manufactured from clay dug in Portage, at what was latter to become the Armstrong Brickyard. Stone was taken from the nearby Quarry Hill to the east. Lumber for the construction came from Pierre Paquette's Belle Fontaine farm, 20 kilometers east of the fort.

The layout and site of the fort are seen in Figs. 15-16. It was never stockaded although a picket fence was added sometime after 1830. This enclosed the major buildings.

Another picket fence was also placed to the west of the fort. In the center of the fort was a well, which is still present on the fort grounds. Around the well and parade ground was a series of buildings including the surgeon's quarters, officer's quarters, enlisted men's billets and a magazine. Blockhouses sat on the southwest and northeastern corners. The main gate opened to the south. Outbuildings included stables, a bakery, a blacksmith's shop, a commissary, the sutler's store, laundries, bathhouses, gardens, a theater, and an ice-cellar filled with ice from Swan Lake (Turner 1898: 74). Many of the buildings had sandstone foundations (Powell 1978: 26). The construction of the fort did not appear to be aimed solely at military efficiency. The fort had no artillery and little protection. As Mrs. Kinzie noted in her book, Wau-Bun, the barracks and officer's quarters had no defenses except panelled doors and window blinds and the commissary and other buildings were totally outside of the bounds of the fort (Powell 1978).

The historical interest of Fort Winnebago lies less with the sanguinary events usually associated with forts and more with the interesting and detailed information available about the fort, the individuals stationed there and their everyday life. This information is provided by a number of eye-witness accounts published in the Wisconsin Historical Collections, from various government documents, from the Fort Winnebago



THE FOX-WISCONSIN PORTAGE, 1839.

Reduced facsimile of map made by Capt. Thomas Jefferson Cram, T. E., January, 1840, and now in archives of War Department, Washington. Survey made October 2, 1839, by Lieut. Webster, under direction of Captain Cram. The line from A to B, represents the route of the proposed government canal; the double line, is the old portage trail.

from Turner (1898)

Fig. 15 - The Location of Fort Winnebago

Interior Plan of **FORT WINNEBAGO** In the 1830's

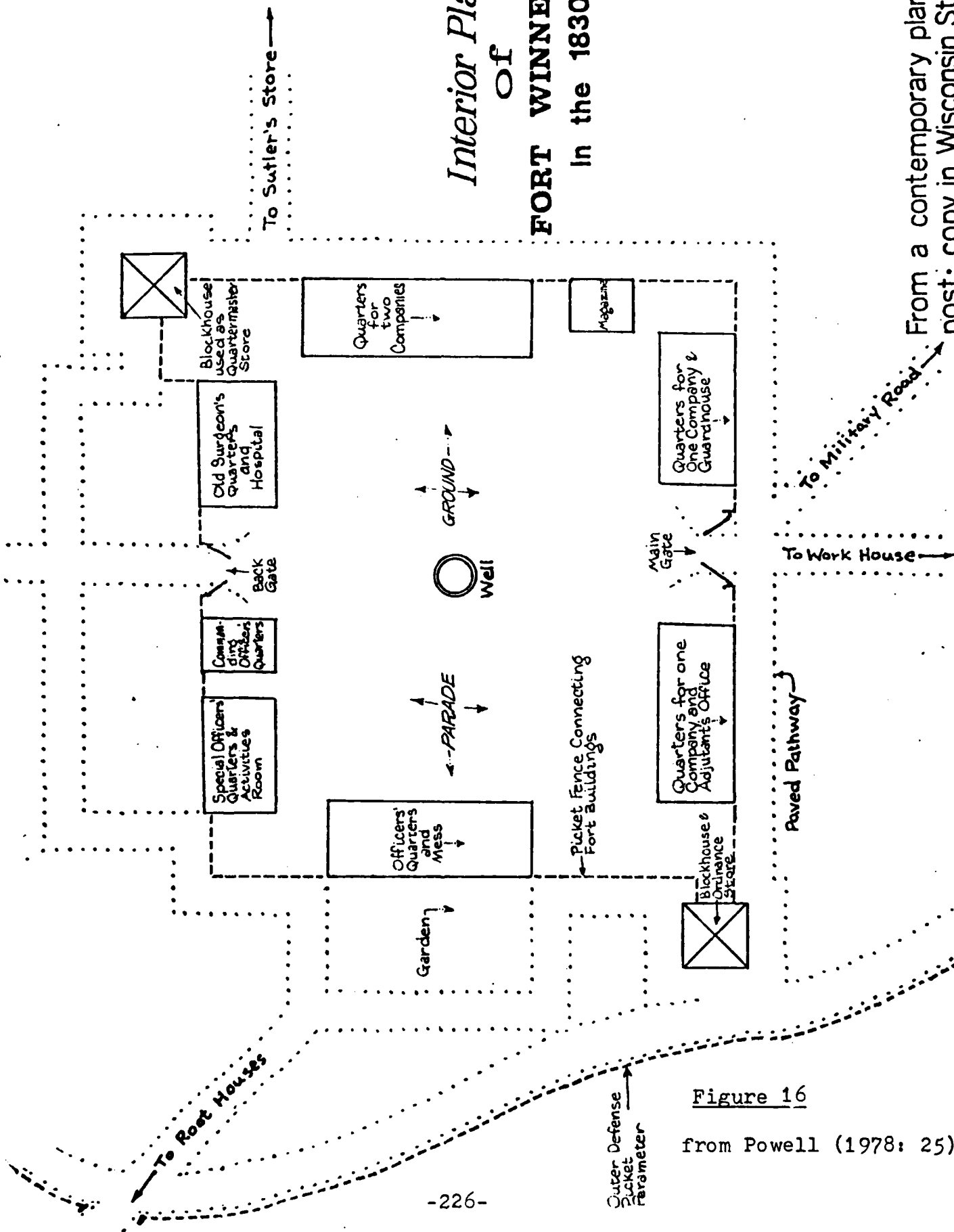


Figure 16

from Powell (1978: 25)

From a contemporary plan of the post; copy in Wisconsin State Historical Society MSS

Orderly Book, 1834-1838, from Kinzie's Wau-Bun and from various maps of the fort, including the one done by Jefferson Davis (n.d.).

The staff at Fort Winnebago included a number of young West Point-trained officers who were later to establish reputations in various wars or other fields. These included:

Jefferson Davis - later to become president of the Confederate States of America. Davis was remembered for his meritorious service in the construction of the fort. He left Wisconsin in 1833. In 1853, as Secretary of War, Davis was responsible for the selling of the fort he helped to build.

Maj. David A. Twiggs - Twiggs was apparently not a favorite figure at the fort. He was often at odds with his officers and with local civilians. He was cited for meritorious service in the Mexican War. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Twiggs surrendered the Federal facilities in Texas to Confederate forces for which he was court-martialed. Twiggs later served as a general in the Confederate Army.

Capt. Low - resigned from the army in 1840 and became an early resident of the portage area. He began construction of the Franklin House, a well known inn, in 1838.

Capt. Harney - a notable figure in the early history of the fort, Harney was known for his physical prowess and abilities in fights.

Lt. Van Clive - Van Clive was married at the fort to the first Euro-American (American?) woman born within the present limits of Wisconsin, Charolette Ouisonsin Clark.

Dr. Lyman Foote - surgeon and physician, resident at the Surgeon's Quarters.

Other officers who served at Fort Winnebago and later dis-

tinguished themselves in the Mexican War, Civil War and in politics included;

Col. Worth
Capt. Sumner
Lt. Pegram
Lt. Collinsworth
Lt. Hooe
Lt. Abercrombie
Col. McIntosh
Lt. Marcy
Lt. Russell
Lt. Smith
Lt. Lugenbeel
Lt. Mumford
Lt. Hayman (Turner 1898: 75-78).

The role of Fort Winnebago in the Black Hawk War was minimal, as it was believed that Black Hawk would not venture into the vicinity of the fort. The troops at the fort were hurried south to Fort Atkinson, leaving only 30 men behind (Turner 1898: 89). Reports that Black Hawk was in the Portage area lead to a panic and the movement of the women and children of the garrison to Fort Crawford. About the only role the fort played was to accept the surrender of a number of Winnebago who had supported Black Hawk. These prisoners escaped by tunnelling out of the fort. Black Hawk himself was captured by several Winnebago included One-Eye DeKaury (McBride 1868: 293-297). In 1836, the future president, Zachary Taylor, with General Brady, visited the fort with a body of troops investigating a possible Indian scare.

The fort was a center of activity between the Winnebago and the white communities. The Winnebago received their an-

nuity payments from land cessions at the fort (this process continued to 1914 in the Portage area). The Indian Agency House was another center of interaction between the two groups. In 1836, the future governor of Wisconsin, Henry Dodge, met with the Winnebago at the fort in an effort to gain further land cessions. Although he failed this time, he succeeded the next year at another meeting at the fort in which the Winnebago ceded all lands lying south of the Lemon-weir River and east of the Wisconsin River (Draper 1876: 407).

The soldiers at the fort were also responsible for the construction of the portion of the Military Road between Fort Winnebago and Fond du Lac. The road was begun in 1835, finished in 1837, and repaired until 1845 (Smith 1973: 436).

Aside from the military and political aspects of the fort, it was also the center of many other aspects of life in the portage area. In January, 1831, Lizzie Twiggs, daughter of the Major, became the first child of Euro-American descent born in Columbia County. In 1833, Rev. Aratus Kent held the first Protestant service at the fort, followed by Rev. Keyes, who became a chaplain and schoolmaster in 1840. In 1835, Miss Eliza Haight was hired by an officer as a governess and teacher for his children. By allowing the children of other officers to attend, it became the first school in the area (Turner 1898: 92-93).

After the removal of most of the Winnebago bands from

the area in the 1830's and 1840's, the need for the fort decreased and troop size fluctuated. Between 1835 and 1838, troop strength at the fort varied from 80 to 215. After this, the garrison was reduced to one company under Lt. Mumford. In 1845, all the men but one caretaker were removed to participate in the Mexican War. Finally, in 1853, the fort was sold by Col. Marston on the orders of Sec. of War Jefferson Davis (Turner 1898: 97).

The decline of the fort came swiftly after the sale. For a while, the fort was used as a temporary refuge by poor families moving into or through the area. In 1856, a fire in the officers quarters destroyed much of the principal section of the fort. Later fires destroyed other buildings. By 1871, most of the buildings were still standing but were in poor states of repair (ibid: 87). After this date, most of the remaining superstructures were dismantled for scrap material or burned. The Commissary Building was torn down in 1911 and one of the old hospital barns was burned down. Surviving structures today include the Sutler's House, which was moved to 505 E. Cook St. in Portage and is now known as the Drury House. The Surgeon's Quarters of the fort have been reconstructed.

Fort Winnebago was entered in the National Register of Historic Places on May 17, 1979. The Surgeon's Quarters was entered in 1970 and lies within the Fort Winnebago

National Register of Historic Places boundaries. The fort site has an historical marker and a rest stop off of STH 33. Otherwise, it is not distinguished by any reconstruction or interpretive measures.

The Archeological Potential of Fort Winnebago:

The archeological potential for the reconstruction or interpretation of Fort Winnebago would appear to be high. As noted, many of the major structures had sandstone basements, some of which may still be in place, although Valentine Helman of Portage dug up some of the stone and brick from the fort structures (Jones 1914: 55). Several different maps and plans of the fort, as well as the numerous documents and reminiscences should be valuable in the location and interpretation of structures. In 1967, Freeman and Brandon of the State Historical Society conducted some preliminary testing at the fort site. One set of trenches indicated a building with dimensions of approximately 10 (E-W) by 13 (N-S) meters. They were not sure whether this was the Commissary Building or not. A second building tested may be either a magazine or the east blockhouse. The test excavations suggested that some of the fort diagrams may not be accurate, as neither building they uncovered fits the orientation of the buildings as described in the diagrams and maps of the fort (Brandon 1967: 2-3).

Brandon suggests that besides the structures, the fort

site would also yield numerous portable artifacts. He and Freeman recovered a series of artifacts, most of which may date to the occupation of the fort (ibid: 2-5). He also notes the large collection of artifacts recovered by the Mohr family, who own part of the fort grounds, from what may be the fort dump. Powell (1978: 79), notes the recovery of additional artifacts by local collectors using metal detectors. Finally, Turner (1898: 99) also notes the dispersal of various articles of furniture and curios from the fort throughout the Portage community, where many of them probably remain.

At the present time, part of the fort ground lie within the rest area off STH 33 and have not been subjected to major recent disturbances. Other portions of the fort are on a number of private farms where the primary disturbance has been from cultivation. Again, the fort would appear to have a high potential both for the location and definition of at least the major structures, and for the recovery of artifacts from the period of occupation. This potential for interpretation and perhaps reconstruction of some buildings, along with the other historic resources in the area, to be discussed, combine to yield an important complex of resources on the history of both the local area, and of Wisconsin.

A number of other structures are associated with the

7
fort. These include the Indian Agency House, the Surgeon's Quarters, the Military Cemetery and the Military Road.

The Indian Agency House:

In 1831, John Kinzie arrived at the portage to become the sub-agent dealing primarily with the Winnebago bands in the area. At first, Kinzie housed himself and his wife in temporary quarters. Later, he moved into a building assigned to be a blacksmith's quarters. Finally, later that year, the government appropriated the necessary money for an agency house. This structure was apparently designed by Kinzie and perhaps some of the West Point-trained officers at the fort. The frame structure was done in the Federal style, showing New England Colonial influences. The board was covered by plaster, covered in turn by clamshell lime. The lumber came from as much as 60 miles away. The brick was burned near the site of the present Wisconsin River bridge in Portage. Stone came from Quarry Hill, about 4.0 kilometers away. The lime came from Belle Fontaine, about 20 kilometers away (Kellogg 1930: 443). Some of the workmen came from St. Louis.

The Agency House was the site of distribution of the Winnebago annuity for a number of years, including the critical year of 1832-1833, which saw considerable starvation of the local Winnebago population. The Agency House was also the site of some of the activities and events described by Mrs. Kinzie in her book Wau-Bun.

Kinzie stayed in the new structure only about eight

months, before leaving his post and journeying to Chicago in 1833. He was replaced by Captain Robert A. McCabe (Kellogg 1930: 447). The agency was closed down in the 1840's.

After the closing of the agency the building eventually became the farm residence of E.S. Baker (Jones 1914: 56). It was purchased for reconstruction in 1930 by the National Society of Colonial Dames of America in the State of Wisconsin. Reconstruction was done with an eye towards the accurate restoration of the 1832 building. Today, the Indian Agency House is a seasonal historical attraction on a paved road, next to the Portage Canal. Next to it has been erected a small museum with various period artifacts. The structure was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on February 1, 1972.

The Old Surgeon's Quarters:

The house of Francis LeRoy was on the fort grounds in 1828. It was purchased and in 1834 became the Surgeon's Quarters, after serving as a sutler's house. A hospital was later built nearby. The structure was built sometime between 1818 and 1828. The original log cabin was remodelled. It had a quarried stone foundation, and a U-shaped, gable roof. Bricks for the structure came from the same brickyard which produced bricks for the fort buildings and the Indian Agency House. The hand-sawed and hand-tooled laths were plastered

with local lime. With the closing of the fort in 1853, the Surgeon's Quarters drifted into a number of uses in private ownership until 1937, when it was purchased by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Restoration was based on eye-witness accounts of the structure, archival plans and unknown details were filled in with typical examples of the particular item or feature from the period. The structure was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on October 20, 1970. Today, it is a seasonally operated historical attraction on STH 33. It is located next to the Garrison School and across the highway from the Fort Winnebago rest stop. The Surgeon's Quarters lies within the boundaries of the Fort Winnebago National Register of Historic Places boundaries.

The Military Cemetery:

The Military Cemetery was located within sight of the Surgeon's Quarters on the Military Road. It was established for the fort, but few of the fort's personnel lie there. Sgt. Weir and Private Carpenter, the last residents of the fort are buried there as is Cooper Pixley, a Revolutionary War veteran. Other persons interred in the cemetery were veterans of the War of 1812, Seminole War, Black Hawk War, Mexican, Civil, Spanish-American Wars and World War I. Finally, the cemetery also contains the body of the infant child of Dr.

Lyman Foote, surgeon of Fort Winnebago (Jones 1914: 77).

The Military Road:

As noted earlier, the Military Road, constructed by troops of the Fifth Regiment to link Forts Howard, Winnebago and Crawford, was begun in 1835, after appropriations were made by Congress. Units from all three forts were responsible for sections of the construction. The Military Road enters the Portage area on CTH 'EE', northwest of the Surgeon's Quarters and crosses the Fox River on STH 33.

A number of other structures or sites associated with the early territorial days relate to Pierre Pauquette. Pauquette, the son of a French traders and his Winnebago wife, was born in St. Louis around 1796. He came to the portage in 1824 as an employee of Joseph Rolette (Draper 1857: 290). He became an agent for the American Fur Company. Pauquette became well known for his physical strength and his honesty and integrity in his dealings with both whites and the Winnebago. He served as an interpreter at a number of treaty meetings, including those at Green Bay (1828), Prairie du Chien (1832) and Rock Island (1832). At these meetings, Pauquette also counselled the Winnebago, sometimes angering his American employers, such as in 1827, when he helped persuade the Winnebago not to cede their lands. He also served in the Black Hawk War.

In the portage area, Pauquette functioned as a trader and ran a ferry service. His farm, Belle Fontaine, was the site where lime was burned for the construction of the Indian Agency House and Fort Winnebago. The location of the farm is shown as about 20 kilometers east of the portage on the Lt. Center map of 1833. He died in 1836, the result of a dispute with a Winnebago, who sought him out and shot him. At the time of his death, he was a relatively wealthy man. The Winnebago owed him close to \$20,000.

Pauquette was buried on the grounds of a small church he had built for Father Mazzuchelli, a Dominican missionary to the Winnebago at the portage. This was the Samuel Mazzuchelli who founded the religious school at Sinsinawa, Wisconsin and erected 25 or more schools and churches in the western Great Lakes (Butler 1898). After the small church burned, the remains were moved and lost track of. However, in 1904, the excavation of the Baptist parsonage at Conant and Adams St. yielded the remains of a large man with a brass plate with Pauquette's name and his age at death (41 years). The remains were turned over to his still surviving daughter who had them reburied at the Catholic Cemetery of St. Mary's (Jones 1914: 63).

A number of sites in Portage bear Pauquette's name. Pauquette Park lies on the west side of STH 33 as it enters Portage west of the Wisconsin River. This park marks the

ferry route operated by Pauquette and was also the site of the brickyard where the bricks for the Indian Agency House and the Fort Winnebago buildings were made (later the Armstrong Brickyard). The corner of Adams and E. Conant St. is the site of the log church built for Father Mazzuchelli and marked the site of Pauquette's first resting place. The Prescott lot in St. Mary's Cemetery is his final resting place. Another farm Pauquette owned was located across the Wisconsin River from Pauquette Park.

At the time of construction of Fort Winnebago, the Euro-American population in the portage area included Francis LeRoy, Lecuyer, Perish and Lavoin Grignon and several French-Indian traders (Merrill 1919: 8-9). After the completion of the fort, these early traders were joined by the Carpenter family. Sarah Carpenter was one of the first Euro-American women in the portage area. Silas Wadsworth settled at the portage in 1837, to be followed in the next year by Andrew Dunn, Hugh McFarlane and Clark Whitney (Jones 1914: 184-185). Augustin Grignon obtained a land patent from President Jackson on April 26, 1832 which included 648 acres of what was to become the city of Portage.

When the new Wisconsin Territory was established in 1837, the portage area was part of Portage County, which included the present day Portage, Columbia, Brown and Crawford counties. The Territorial Legislature set up Columbia County as a separate entity on February 3, 1846 (ibid: 105).

Portage After 1848:

With the granting of statehood, the Portage community developed rapidly and had brief period of some eminence in the state.

After the separation of Columbia County into an independent unit, the temporary county seat was Wyocena, followed by Columbus (Jones 1914: 111). In 1851, the developing community of Portage became the county seat.

At first, Portage consisted of three small separate settlements; one around Fort Winnebago, one at the portage trail on the Wisconsin River (Lower Town) and a newer area north of what was to become the Portage Canal (Upper Town). There was some competition between the Lower and Upper Towns as to which would become the center of the municipality, a contest which the Upper Town eventually won. Collectively, the area was called the Winnebago Portage (1849), Fort Winnebago (1850), Portage City (1852) and in March, 1854, Governor Barstow approved the incorporation of the city of Portage with four wards, later to be expanded in 1868 to five wards (Butterfield 1880, Jones 1914).

The Portage area grew rapidly after 1850, especially after the removal of most of the resident Winnebago and the land cessions made by the Menominee in 1849. Portage was among the communities which laid claim to be the new capital of the young state.

Interest in the Portage area as a potential state

capital began as early as 1836, when the first territorial legislature considered Portage along with a host of other sites as a potential capital. The local papers supported this contention noting the natural beauty of the area and the strategic location of Portage as a transportation center with the projected completion of a canal between the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers (Portage City Record: July 28, 1858, August 4, 1858).

Several other sites in the Portage vicinity were also in the scramble for the location of the state capital. These included the site of Wisconsinapolis, north of Swan Lake in Pacific Township. This paper town was platted out in hopes of being the new capital. When it failed to do so, the town never developed. Similar fates awaited the paper towns of Winnebago City, south of Swan Lake, Ida and Baltimore City (Jones 1914: 78). Another proposal called for the removal of the capital to the site of Fort Winnebago (Portage City Record: April 21, 1858). Finally, the village of Dekorra was another potential site for the Wisconsin capital. Then a thriving lumber town, Dekorra lost out to Madison by only one vote in the Wisconsin Legislature.

The Portage Canal:

One of the major claims of Portage to the capital site was the proposed canal, which was to link the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. This canal was to make Portage a center for the

movement of people, goods and grain between east and west. People and materials from New York could move west via the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers to the Erie Canal, out over the Great Lakes and on to Green Bay. From there, the Fox River would take them to Portage. The projected canal would then take them to the Wisconsin River and points west. Thus, the construction of the canal was the cornerstone to the future success of Portage, as was the improvement of the Fox, and to a lesser extent, the Wisconsin Rivers, for barge and steamship traffic.

The Portage Canal Company was first chartered by the Michigan Legislature in 1834, when Morgan L. Martin obtained the charter for the canal for Daniel Whitney, Platte and Co. (Thwaites 1888a: 403-404). Digging on the canal began in 1838, only to be quickly abandoned. A new survey was undertaken in 1839, but work did not begin on the canal again until 1848.

By the late 1840's the canal interests had gained control of most of the Grignon claims, including much of the land in Portage. In 1846, Morgan Martin secured the passage of an act granting every odd-numbered section of land within three miles of the proposed canal, the Fox River and the lakes enroute from the portage to the mouth of the Fox, for use in the improvement of the Fox River and the construction of the canal. Several years earlier, in 1843, a committee

working on the proposed boundaries of the soon to be established state of Wisconsin proposed compensation for the loss of lands to Michigan by the construction of a canal between the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers (Thwaites 1888b: 481). The proposal was apparently not acted upon. The company receiving the land grant failed in 1850 amid quarrels and charges of mismanagement (Merrill 1919: 23).

A small canal was finished in 1851. This canal failed to allow the successful passage of a small steamer and was soon destroyed by a flood. In 1856, the state gave rights to contract a canal to a new firm. Again, this firm forfeited its obligations and work halted, despite optimistic reports by the Portage newspapers (Portage City Record: August 5, 1857).

With the failure of this third company, the U.S. Government took over the construction of the canal, led by Col. Houston and the contract construction firm of Conro, Starke and Co. of Milwaukee. The work was completed finally in 1876. The first boat through was the steamer, Boscobel which passed through the locks on July 13, 1876 (Merrill 1919: 25).

The canal in 1876 was approximately 24 meters wide, 4.2 kilometers long and 2.3 meters deep. The two locks had a lift of 4.8 meters. The locks were built in 1874, to be replaced in 1875 and 1880.

The completion of the canal turned out to be one of the most anticlimactic events in Wisconsin history. The canal, which was to link the Great Lakes and the East Coast with the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, was obsolete before it was finished. By the time the canal was completed, the railroads had already reached Portage and beyond. They carried freight more quickly and cheaply than could the small steamers which could negotiate the shallow canal. Soon, the canal dwindled down to a route used by occasional recreational craft.

Today, the canal is in a generally poor state of repair. It has no current and at two points is blocked by filled culvert structures, 1 fixed bridge and by the STH 33 bridge. The right-of-way of the canal, which supposedly extends approximately 20-30 meters on either side of the 3.5 kilometers extent, is impinged upon by many structures, especially in downtown Portage. Interestingly, the ownership of the canal right-of-way is not very well defined. In 1957, the U.S. Government relinquished control of the canal to the Wisconsin Conservation Commission (now the Department of Natural Resources). However, the ownership of the land was not clearly established. Thus, any concepts of reconstruction of the canal as an historic or recreational structure will have to consider the potential legal problems of the impinging structures and the ownership of the canal right-of-way on either side.

The firm of Frank and Stein Assoc. of Lansing, Michigan did a study of the canal in 1968. They noted that while the Wisconsin River lock was in some restorable condition, the canal lock on the Fox River end was entirely in ruins and would require considerable work. The canal is overgrown by brush in areas and the portions of the canal in the city are not very attractive. However, in the vicinity of the Indian Agency House, the tree-lined canal offers a very scenic setting.

Although it was never financially successful, the Portage Canal and its construction form an interesting aspect of Wisconsin history. Today, while in disrepair, it may still offer the public a valuable resource in terms of historic value or even as a canoe route between the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. Any modification of the landscape which would affect the canal should take its historic nature and possible future utility into consideration. The canal was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on August 26, 1977.

Part of the planned success of the canal was predicated on the proposed improvements to both the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers. This was primarily to be in the form of dredging to allow the passage of steamboats. Thomas J. Cram, sent to survey the Wisconsin-Fox River system in 1839, believed that it could be improved for about $\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars to allow for steamer traffic between Green Bay and the Mississippi.

By 1850, such crafts as the Berlin, the Princeton and the Jenny Lind plied the Wisconsin up to Portage. On the Fox River, smaller steamers such as the Oneola, Clarion and Black Hawk ran to Lake Winnebago and up to Green Bay (Merrill 1919: 21-22). Unfortunately, the Upper Fox River has a gradual gradient and is shallow due to sediment and weeds. Almost constant dredging was necessary to keep the river open even to the small, shallow draft steamers. The Federal Government took control of the improvement process after 1872 and continued it for many years. With the establishment of the railroads, there was less and less support for the continuation of the dredging.

Today, as noted in the 1968 study of the area (Frank and Stein 1968), the Fox River can do little more than accommodate canoe traffic, and travel with even small powerboats is not advised. Travel by powerboat can be difficult on stretches of the Wisconsin River.

Portage After 1860:

Portage grew rapidly through the 1850's and into the 1860's. From a population of 325 in 1837, Portage grew to 2,879 residents in 1860 (Federal Writers Project 1938: 36). The small group of 3 inns in 1837 grew to a complex of sawmills, four mills, hotels, taverns, grain elevators, shipping barges, breweries and wholesale supply houses.

The growth of Portage was based on a number of factors.

One of these was the rise in immigration into the Upper Midwest. In three month in 1856, 10,000 persons used the ferry across the Wisconsin River at Portage on their way north and west (Badger State News: March 28, 1856). These immigrants utilized the facilities at Portage and some stayed. One group of these were the settlers of the English Potters Association. These were a group of individuals from the Potter's Guild from various cities in England. With the help of a philanthropic society, many of these unemployed, or underemployed individuals fled England for lands purchased in the Portage area, about 33 kilometers to the north. The settlement was a failure with many complaints of mismanagement and misinformation. However, some of the individuals stayed in the area (Foreman 1938: 375-376).

The lumber industry was another reason for the rapid growth of Portage after 1850. With increased settlement in southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois, there was an increased demand for pine lumber, leading to higher prices. Portage participated in this trade not primarily in the form of lumbering or sawmills, but rather in relation to its key position on the Wisconsin River. Lumber was rafted down from the pineries on the Upper Wisconsin and its tributaries. Between April and November, 1854, 1717 rafts came down the Wisconsin River past Portage (Merrill 1919: 20). Population rose over 50% in the fifteen years of the lumber boom, up to 4,500 people (Federal Writers Project 1938: 43).

The primary impact of the lumber industry on Portage was in the form of the expansion of service industries in the town, such as taverns, hotels and other entertainments, lodging and food services. The lumbermen and raftsmen were a dominating force in the town for a period, especially in the First Ward, called "The Bloody First" because of the numerous fights and violent incidents related to the lumbermen and raftsmen there.

The local needs for lumber were partially supplied by the Solomon Leach sawmill. It was located across from Portage on the south bank of the Wisconsin River (Federal Writers Project 1938: 37).

Portage was also an early center for the railroads in Wisconsin. By 1853, it was the proposed terminus for five projected lines. In 1857, the Portage-LaCrosse line was completed, followed seven years later by the Portage-Columbus line. This small line (46.5 kilometers) completed a route from Portage to Milwaukee. Service between Portage and Madison commenced in 1874. In the same year, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Co. was formed, with three of the branches meeting in Portage (Merrill 1919: 31-34). In 1876, Portage became the terminus of the Wisconsin Central line. The growth of the railroads was heralded in the Portage area as it provided a route for the influx of new immigrants and as an outlet for the commerce of the lumber region

(Portage City Record: April 29, 1857)

Portage was the home of a number of early Wisconsin newspapers. Five papers opened by 1855 and over one dozen had opened by 1890. Many of these, such as the Badger State, Portage River-Times, Northern Republic and the Portage City Record, had brief lives. Others, such as the Portage Daily Register and the Wisconsin State Register were long-lived. The Columbia County Wecker and the Wisconsin Rundschau were two German newspapers which were located in Portage (Jones 1914: 133-137, Oelhart 1958).

Several brickyards were located in Portage at an early date. Perhaps the most important of these was the Armstrong Brickyard. This brickyard was in use prior to 1830 and continued in business until 1900. The brickyard produced the cream color bricks, for which it was well known, from white clay found at a depth of 60cm. to 1 meter below the red surface clay along the Wisconsin River (Federal Writers Project 1938: 38). As noted earlier, this brickyard produced the bricks used in the construction of the Indian Agency House and some of the buildings at Fort Winnebago. Many of the older homes in Portage were built of these cream colored bricks and this may be a useful clue in identifying potentially historic structures. The Armstrong Brickyard is now Pauquette Park, located on the Portage side of the STH 33 bridge over the Wisconsin River. Two other old brickyards

include the Sanborne and McCulloy yard (ca. 1870-1913) and the Affeldt and Callup yard (ca. 1875-1905) (Portage Library 1970: 7). It may also be noted that an ironworks was built in Portage as early as 1853.

The first school in the Portage area, as noted on page 229, was the small institution at Fort Winnebago. In 1843, the McFarlane School was begun. This was followed two years later by the establishment of the Classical Institute. The building housing this school is still standing at 519 E. Conant St. (Jones 1914: 155). The Winnebago-Portage School District was organized in 1849 and a high school was begun in 1863.

The first post office in the Portage area was at the fort, with sub-agent Kinzie acting as the postmaster. Officers or agents affiliated with the fort continued in this office for several years. The present post office dates to 1934 and is located at 215 W. Conant St.

Historic Architecture in Portage;

In 1974, the Historic Preservation Division of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin conducted a windshield survey of the historic structures of Portage. At that time, standing structures were photographed but their age, condition, and the amount of additional construction and modification done on them was not ascertained. This survey yielded a list of 115 structures in Portage which may have some historical or architectural value and an additional list of 13 structures

from the surrounding townships (see Appendix #1). It should be noted that the survey was one of architectural features and structures of a purely historic value may not have been included.

Most of these structures cluster on W. Cook St., E. Cook St., W. Conant St., E. Conant St., DeWitt St., W. Franklin St. and W. Edgewater St. A few examples of these structures, selected and researched by Blanche Murtaugh for an architectural calendar of Portage are as follows;

503 E. Cook St. - Drury House - ca. 1836 - Greek Revival Style - originally stood at Fort Winnebago

309 W. Marion St. - Carthew House - 1869 - High Victorian Style - made of the distinctive cream colored bricks

714 MacFarlane St. - Ableman House - 1867 - Davis and Downing Style

532 W. Wisconsin St. - MacGregor House - 1868 - Greek Revival Style - home of Ansel Clark, liberated slave who became a noted citizen of Portage

409 W. Conant St. - Klenert House - 1855 - Stick Style, Carpenter Gothic

225 W. Franklin St. - Kirk House - 1864 - Second Empire Style - (originally created style for Napoleon III)

314 W. Franklin St. - 1902 - Stick Style

506 W. Edgewater St. - Portage Women's Civic League Clubhouse - 1908 Georgian Revival Style home of playwright Zona Gale, and given to the women of Portage in 1946

321 W. Carroll St. - Oehlhof House - 1900 - Queen Ann Style - originally belonged to the Buckley family, early settlers in Portage

704 Cass St. - Rusch House - 1880 - Davis and Downing Style

120 W. Pleasant St. - Presbyterian Church - 1893 - Eclectic
Late Picturesque Style

647 Silver Lake Rd. - Worden House - 1860 - Italianate Style
(also called the Italian Villa Style)

(Murtaugh 1976).

Other structures which the Historic Preservation Division has keyed as having potential for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places include residences at 1004 Duun St., 421 E. Pleasant St. and 303 W. Franklin St. It may also be noted that a row of business structures in downtown Portage may also have some significance. Only a few of these were recorded in the SHPO survey. These are primarily on the 100 block of E. Cook St. and the 100 and 200 blocks of W. Cook St. Many of these structures were built in the 1870's and 1880's (Portage Library 1970). While the first floors of most of these multi-story structures have been modified to include modern siding and advertising, the upper floors on most retain their original architectural design and features.

As noted in Appendix #1, a number of structures with potential architectural and/or historical value lie in the townships of the project area outside of Portage. Among these are the Durward's Glen Church (1866), St. Paul's Church (1878) and an octagonal building in Caledonia Township. An early farm building in Dekorra Township may date from the 1840's. It would appear that of the structures noted in the townships, only a few might be disturbed by construction activi-

ties in the immediate floodplain of the Wisconsin River.

These are;

Farm Building - Dekorra Township, T11N, R9E, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 5 -
340 meters from a 90° turn in CTH 'J' -
at the Wisconsin River - ca. 1840's

House - Dekorra Township, T11N, R9E, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 5 -
on north side of CTH 'J'. 340 meters south of
CTH 'B'

Octagonal House - Caledonia Township - on private road
1.7 kilometers north of CTH 'U' and
I-94 intersection - may not be poten-
tially threatened.

The number of historic structures in the Portage area is impressive, especially in relationship to the modest size of the city. Perhaps the slow and steady growth in the area, after the lumber boom ended around 1880 is partially responsible for the preservation of these buildings, which might not have survived a more rapid development in a heavily industrialized city. While most of these structures are inside the city limits of Portage, and thus, less likely to be damaged due to potential construction on flood control measures, their locations must be considered in the course of planning. The other structures outside of Portage should also be noted, especially the three in the floodplain or very close to it. Obviously, construction which might threaten potentially historic structures may be mitigated in a number of ways, including the relocation of the structures if necessary.

Summation and Recommendations for the Historic Resources in the Portage Area

The Portage area has been a hub of Wisconsin history since the early European intrusions into the western Great Lakes area.

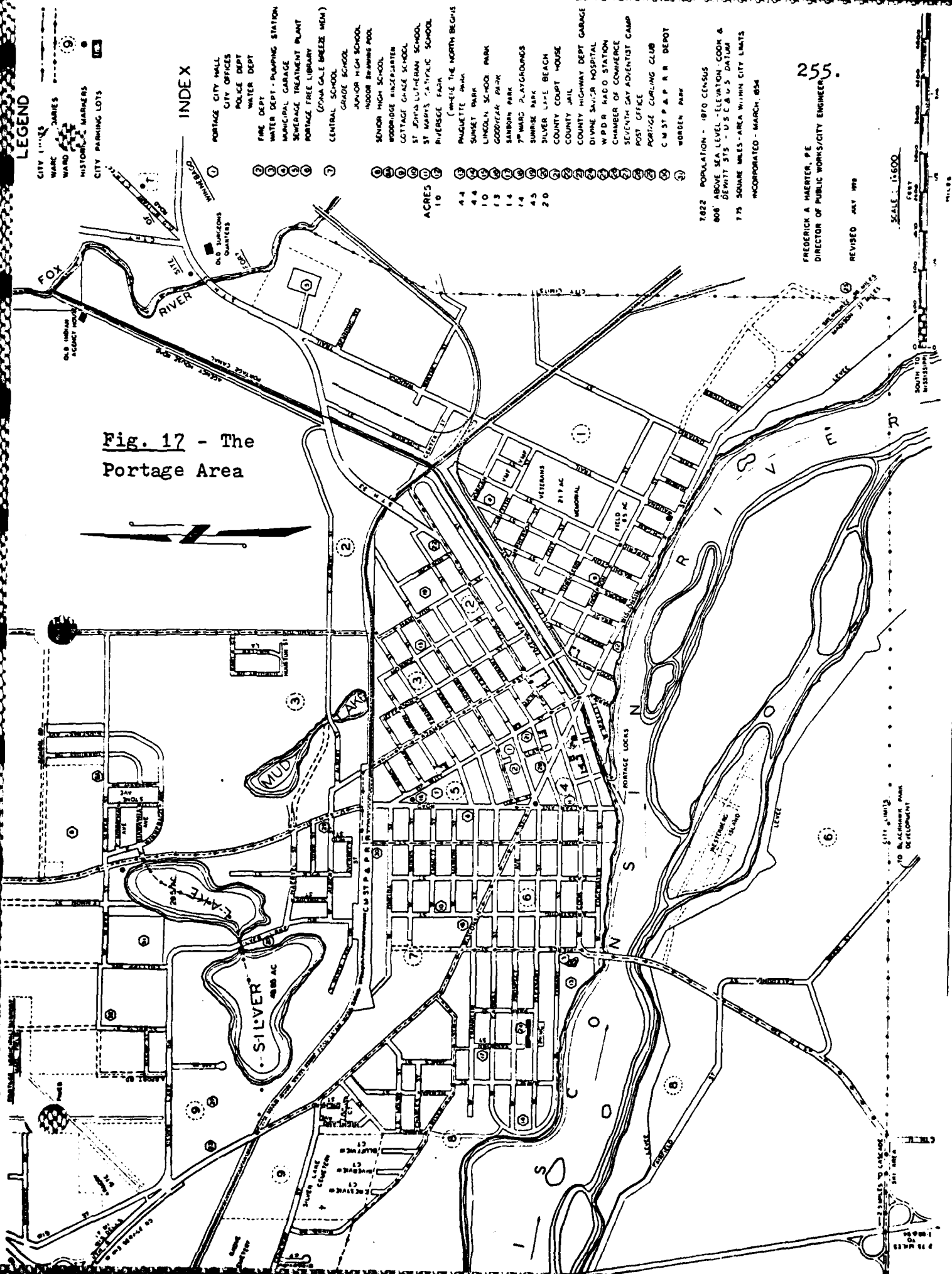
The French and British Periods:

It would not appear that there is a great deal of potential for the recovery of artifacts or structures for the French and British periods of occupation in the Portage area. While there was European visitation and utilization of the area for a long period of time, this utilization was mostly in the form of portaging between the two rivers and some trading. As noted on page 217, the first permanent resident at the portage was not until the mid-1700's, and a real community did not begin until the 1790's. While this does not rule out the presence of artifacts of the French or British periods in the Portage area, especially trade goods, it must be remembered that the portage area was not the scene of a permanent European community of families until almost the end of the British period. In terms of portable artifacts, a sundial was found at Portage which was similar to one found at Green Bay and believed to have belonged to early French missionaries (Merrill 1919: 2). Since structures of this period have not yet been identified, no artifacts have been recovered from them. It is possible that early historic artifacts would be found in the vicinity of the portage route,

unfortunately, their recovery would be rendered difficult by the marshy conditions along much of the portage route, and the destruction of the route by the construction of Wauona Trail, a paved road over the portage route (see Fig. 17).

As noted, no structures dating to this period have been identified in the Portage area. Discovery of such structures would be hampered by the lack of published maps of the portage showing the location of particular structures (many maps of the location of the portage itself exist) and the probably flimsy nature of the shelters built by the early traders and portagers passing through the area or staying for brief durations. The earliest still standing structure in the area is probably the Drury House, formerly the LeRoy house which was built sometime between 1818 and 1828.

A final word concerning this period may be said regarding the portage. As noted, a commemorative stone was placed at the Wisconsin end in 1905. An additional marker was placed at the Fox River terminus some years later. Today, the route is covered by the Wauona Trail, a paved, two-lane road. This has detracted from the aesthetic value of the portage route, not only due to the paving, but also because of the use by traffic. The portage was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on March 14, 1973. Any plans for construction which might further disturb the portage site should include some plan for the preservation of some aspect of this area. Although now only being minimally exploited



for its historic value, the portage route could potentially become the location for an interpretive trail or walking area. While it is easier to develop preservation or mitigation concepts for structures or archaeological sites with limited boundaries, it would be a disservice to completely loose public access to this central site in the early history of Wisconsin.

The American Period:

During this period, the community of Portage came into being and the area as a whole was a focus of activity. The period really begins with the construction of Fort Winnebago in 1828-1830. This fort was built both to help control the local Winnebago population and at the behest of John J. Astor. The fort was not the scene of any major battles. Its importance is largely in the form of the body of archives, literature and recollections which accurately detail the life at a northwest frontier fort in the first half of the 19th century as well as in the archeological potential for the fort site (see pages 231-232). Several buildings related to the fort (the Drury House and the Surgeon's Quarters) are still standing. The fort would appear to have a high potential for reconstruction on the basis of the existing maps and literature, the foundations on the site and the relatively minimal disturbance and construction on the fort grounds. Numerous artifacts have also been recovered.

Any planned construction in the project area will have

to consider the fort complex, which should be preserved for its historic value and reconstructive potential. The fort is on the National Register of Historic Places. Associated with the fort, and within its boundaries is the Surgeon's Quarters. The Old Indian Agency House is also near. The latter was the home of the sub-agent for the Winnebago. Both the Surgeon's Quarters and the Indian Agency House are now seasonal historical attractions run by the D.A.R., who restored them. Both are on the National Register of Historic Places. Along with the fort and the Portage Canal, which flowed between the fort and the agency, as well as with the Military Cemetery and the Military Road, these structures form a unique complex of historic sites of the territorial period of Wisconsin.

Another aspect of Portage history during this period includes the beginnings of the construction of the Portage Canal. This canal, along with the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, was to create a route for steamship and barge traffic between Green Bay and the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River, with Portage as a hub. During this period, Portage was also in the running for the state capital.

By the end of the territorial period a number of small villages were also developing around Portage. One, Dekorra, was a thriving little town for a while, before the railroads bypassed it. In 1844, a grist mill was built in the village, the first in south-central Wisconsin (Jones 1914: 386).

At least for a time, Portage retained its importance after statehood was achieved. Part of this importance was predicated on the completion of the canal. This canal was one of the major arguments for Portage as the state capital. Unfortunately, the construction of the canal stretched on from 1837 to 1876. By that time, the railroads had reached the area and made the canal obsolete. Work on the Fox River continued but it was never turned into the major water route for commercial traffic as was hoped. The Portage Canal is on the National Register of Historic Places. At the present time, it is in very poor repair, the Fox River lock being a total ruin. Its potential may lie in limited reconstruction to allow canoe traffic between the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. Any construction should take the Portage Canal into account.

During the latter half of the 19th century, Portage experienced considerable growth due to the lumber boom of the 1850's-1870's. Portage's growth related to the lumbermen and raftsmen who utilized the services in Portage, rather than from the construction of sawmills or other processing facilities. Portage also was a stopping point for immigrants moving north and west.

After the decline of the lumber industry, Portage continued to grow, but at a much slower pace. Between 1837 and 1880, population rose from 325 to 3,500. Between 1880 and 1970, this growth rate declined as the present population is

around 7800. Portage is the home of a number of industries. However, the major commercial pursuits relate to the retail stores, restaurants and other services which cater to both the local population and the farming population and small communities around it. Portage is also the county seat of Columbia County.

Numerous structures built between 1850 and 1900 still exist in Portage. The Historic Preservation Division Architectural Survey in 1974 listed 115 structures of architectural interest in Portage, mostly residences. A brief survey by the author indicated a number of other structures in the business district which were also constructed before 1900. A few other structures were also listed for the townships outside of Portage and a closer inspection of such villages as Dekorra might produce more structures of interest. The architectural and historical value of these structures was not determined in the course of the 1974 survey, nor were many of the structures visited to assess their current condition. Thus, if major construction is planned in the Portage area, consideration should be given to the structures listed in Appendix #1. Additional survey by experts should also be necessary to assess the nature and historical/architectural value of the structures, their present condition, and the presence of other potentially significant structures in the community.

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Plates

1. A view of the Wisconsin River from Pauquette Park in Portage, Wisconsin
2. The Fort Winnebago site as seen from the Surgeon's Quarters
3. The Drury House, 505 E. Cook St., Portage, Wisconsin. Formerly located on the grounds of Fort Winnebago
4. The Indian Agency House, erected in 1832
5. The Old Surgeon's Quarters, across STH 33 from the rest stop marking the site of Fort Winnebago
6. The Garrison School, right next to the Old Surgeon's Quarters
7. The Military Cemetery near Fort Winnebago
8. Tollgate House for the Plank Road, built in 1851.
9. View of the Portage Canal from the Indian Agency House
10. View of the Portage Canal from the Indian Agency House



Plate 1



Plate 2



Plate 3



Plate 4



Plate 5



Plate 6



Plate 7



Plate 8



Plate 9



Plate 10

Appendix #1 - Structures in the Project Area With Potential
Historical or Architectural Importance

CITY OF PORTAGE

Sites Identified in the August, 1974, Architectural Survey
of the City of Portage Conducted by the State Historical
Society of Wisconsin. [NOTE: This list represents a simple
listing of documented sites. No evaluation of these sites
has been undertaken by the State Historical Society.]

(CO-1)	527 W. Cook	520 W. Cook
	519 W. Cook	505 W. Cook
	501 W. Cook	429 W. Cook
	430 W. Cook	419 W. Cook
	405 W. Cook	420 W. Cook
	305 W. Cook	418 W. Edgewater
	430 W. Edgewater	506 W. Edgewater
	805 W. Conant	532 W. Carroll
	510 W. Carroll	Wisconsin at W. Prospect,
	504 W. Prospect	west corner
	626 W. Prospect	631 W. Prospect
	802 W. Prospect	817 W. Prospect
	529 W. Pleasant	509 W. Pleasant
	402 W. Conant	409 W. Conant
(CO-2)	501 W. Conant	505 W. Conant
	509 W. Conant	430 W. Conant
	604 W. Conant	607 W. Conant
	615 W. Conant	520 W. Franklin
	Herman at Charles, NE corner	305 River
	CTH "o" at STH 78, SW corner	647 Silver Lake Dr.
	End, Indian Agency Rd.	603 E. Cook
	612 E. Cook	E. Wisconsin, south side, op-
	Grandstand, Columbia Co.	posite Ontario St.
	Fairgrounds	323 Edgewater
	Jefferson at E. Edgewater,	624 E. Conant
	north corner	614 E. Conant
	601 E. Conant	531 E. Conant
	502 E. Conant	503 E. Conant
	406 E. Conant	401 E. Conant
	402 E. Conant	327 E. Pleasant
	421 E. Pleasant	131 E. Howard
(CO-3)	115 E. Carroll	222 E. Franklin
	111 E. Franklin	circa 115 E. Marion
	135 E. Emmett	216 Oneida
	Oneida, north side between	1016 Dunn
	Cass & Armstrong (RR)	221 W. Emmett
	212 W. Emmett	219 W. Emmett
	1004 Dunn	Cass at Oneida, SW corner
	1011 Cass St.	1024 Wisconsin
	931 Wisconsin	311 W. Emmett
	323 W. Emmett	423 W. Emmett
	816 MacFarlane	912 MacFarlane

from the State Historical Preservation Office of Wisconsin

CITY OF PORTAGE

(CO-4) MacFarlane at W. Emmett,
NW corner
710 Cass
704 Cass
314 W. Franklin
303 W. Franklin
228 W. Franklin
207 W. Franklin
134 W. Franklin
714 MacFarlane
215 W. Carroll
703 Dunn
331 W. Carroll
517 Wisconsin
514 Wisconsin
W. Pleasant at Lock, NE
corner
228-230 Wisconsin
212-216 Wisconsin
E. Cook at Adams, N corner
316 E. Cook
323 E. Cook
403 E. Cook
411 E. Cook
525 E. Cook
(CO-5) 303 E. Conant
204 E. Conant
128 E. Pleasant
124 E. Pleasant
105 E. Pleasant
512 deWitt
208 W. Howard
212 W. Howard
616 MacFarlane
229 W. Pleasant
224 W. Pleasant
ca. 211 W. Pleasant
W. Pleasant at Clark, SE
corner
W. Cook, Woolworth's
Rhyme's Drugs
(CO-6) E. Cook, Marv's Shoes
deWitt, Hay's Music Store
deWitt, Portage T.V.
1125 Wisconsin

309 W. Marion
312 W. Marion
825 Wisconsin
Cass at W. Franklin, NE corner
305 W. Franklin
306 W. Franklin
225 W. Franklin
W. Franklin at MacFarlane,
NW corner
MacFarlane at W. Carroll, NE
corner
321 W. Carroll
532 Wisconsin
511 Wisconsin
Lock St., east side mid-block
Wisconsin (Portage City Hall)
Wisconsin at Clark, NW corner
220 Wisconsin
Wisconsin (Riverside Park)
306 E. Cook
322 E. Cook
325 E. Cook
404 E. Cook
503 E. Cook
527 E. Cook
219 E. Conant
805 DeWitt
125 E. Pleasant
111 E. Pleasant
101 E. Pleasant
603 deWitt
207-209 W. Howard
214 W. Howard
W. Howard at Lock, NE corner
223 W. Pleasant
220 W. Pleasant
207 W. Pleasant
W. Conant, Elks Club
W. Cook, Atkinson's Footwear
Graham Drug Co.
E. Cook, Sally Jane Bakery
deWitt, Portage Daily Register.
210 de Witt
328-330 de Witt

Tollgate House - ca. 1851 - U.S. Hwy. 16 and 51.

Several business structures on the 100 and 200 blocks of
W. Cook date from the 1870's and 1880's

Structures outside of Portage:

Caledonia Township

1. United Presbyterian Church - 1872 - STH 78 - north side - .5 mile west of Shanks Rd.
2. Durward's Glen Church - 1866, restored in 1929 - McLeish Rd - .1 miles south of Durward Glen Road - on National Register of Historic Places.
3. House - STH 78 - south side - .1 mile east of Indian Farm School Rd.
4. Log House - Durward Glen Rd. and McLeish Rd. - southwest corner.
5. St. Paul's Church - SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 30, T12N, R8E - ca. 1878 - Owen Park Rd. at CTH 'W' - northwest corner.
6. Octagonal Building - private road - 1 mile north of CTH 'U' and I-94 intersection.

Pacific Township

1. House - NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 2 - Hwy. 33 - south side - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of CTH 'EE' and 'F'

Lewiston Township

1. House - NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 26, T13N, R8E - Lewiston Rd. - north side - .3 miles west of STH 16.
2. House - NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 22, T13N, R8E - Malisch Rd. - north side - 1/3 miles north of STH 127.

Dekorra Township

1. Farm buildings - NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 5, T11N, R9E - CTH 'J' - north side - .2 miles from 90° turn of 'J' at Wisconsin River - ca. 1840's.

2. House - 300' north of CTH 'Q' - Old South Rd. - west side.
3. House - SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 5, T11N, R9E - CTH 'J' - north side - .2 miles south of CTH 'B'
4. Outbuildings - Old South Rd. - west side - 200' north of CTH 'Q'

Appendix #2 - Vitae of Principal Investigator

VITAE

PHILIP H. SALKIN

PII Redacted

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Fall, 1980:-

Dissertation Defense, "Prehistoric Adaptations in the New Milford Area of the Housatonic River Valley, Western Connecticut

February, 1972 - May, 1979: University of Wisconsin-Madison.

3/75: Defense of Dissertation Proposal

12/74: Defense of MA Thesis

Awarded 5/75

4/73 MA/PhD exams passed

Sept., 1968 - Dec., 1971:

State University of New York at Binghamton

B.A. in Social Science (Anthropology)

Certificate in Medieval Study

1965-1968:

Suffern High School, Suffern, New York
Regents Diploma

FIELD EXPERIENCE

SUMMER, 1979

Director. Lake Farms Archaeological Project.

Director. University of Wisconsin-Whitewater Field School.

SUMMER, 1978

Survey in Minnesota and Wisconsin for the U.S. Army Corps. of Engineers.

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PHILIP H. SALKIN

FIELD EXPERIENCE (CONT.)

SUMMER, 1977	Director. University of Wisconsin-Whitewater Field School. Excavation of two sites.
SUMMER-FALL, 1976	Conducted archaeological surveys in southern Wisconsin.
SUMMER, 1975	Director. Field School. Excavation of two sites in Housatonic Valley, Connecticut.
SUMMER, 1974	Director. Field School. Excavation of two sites in Housatonic Valley, Connecticut.
AUGUST, 1973	Completion of Malacological Study on Cedar Mesa Project
SUMMER, 1973	Assistant Anthropologist. Excavated a mound and a rockshelter in the Kickapoo Valley of Wisconsin for the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
SUMMER, 1972	Project Assistant. Participated in the Cedar Mesa Project, Southeastern Utah for the Museum of Northern Arizona.
SUMMER, 1971	Director. Survey, primarily in the Susquehanna Valley for the New York State Museum and Science Service.
SPRING, 1971	Field Assistant. Excavated the Winkelman Site in Barton, New York for the New York State Museum and Science Service and the State University of New York at Binghamton.
SUMMER, 1970	Crew Member. Worked with excavation and survey in the Susquehanna Valley for the New York State Museum and Science Service.
ALSO,	Numerous short duration archaeological surveys in Wisconsin, New York and Connecticut.

RELATED EXPERIENCE

1977 - PRESENT	Development of Archaeology Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater.
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PHILIP H. SALKIN

RELATED EXPERIENCE (CONT.)

1972-1977	Experience in analysis at the archaeological and environmental laboratories at the University of Wisconsin.
1972	Curatorial Assistant in historical collections at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
1970-1971	Laboratory assistant at the archaeological laboratories at the State University of New York at Binghamton.
1977 - PRESENT	Director of the archaeological program at the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater. Responsible for the creation and development of a field school, laboratory and new courses.
1979	Responsible for the enactment of a law protecting archaeological sites on county land in Dane County, Wisconsin.

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

ACADEMIC YEAR 1979-1980	Adjunct Assistant Professor, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater. Director of Archaeology Program.
ACADEMIC YEAR, 1978-1979	Lecturer, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater. Director of Archaeology Program.
ACADEMIC YEAR, 1977-1978	Visiting Assistant Professor, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
ACADEMIC YEAR, 1977-1978	Lecturer, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater. Director of Archaeology Program.
SPRING, 1977	Lecturer, University of Wisconsin-Parkside.
SPRING, 1977	Lecturer, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater. Director of Archaeology Program.
ACADEMIC YEAR, 1975-1976	Lecturer, University of Wisconsin-Parkside.
FALL, 1973 - SPRING, 1976	Teaching Assistant for five semesters at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Taught sections of Introduction to Anthropology

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PHILIP H. SALKIN

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

SPRING, 1973	Taught two classes in method and theory in archaeology at East High School, Madison, Wisconsin.
SPRING, 1973	Lecturer on Wisconsin Prehistory for the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
SUMMER, 1977, 1979	Director. Field School for the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater
SUMMER, 1974, 1975	Director. Field School in the Housatonic Valley in Connecticut

PUBLICATIONS

1979	"47Mq66: A Late Woodland Site in Montello, Wisconsin". <u>The Wisconsin Archaeologist</u> . Vol. 60, No. 4.
1976	"Excavation of Earll Mound #1: Some Hypotheses on the Function of Vacant Mounds in the Effigy Mound Tradition". <u>The Wisconsin Archaeologist</u> , Vol. 57, No. 3. Pg. 152-164.
1975	"The Rose Rockshelter: An Effigy Mound Component in the Kickapoo Valley". <u>The Wisconsin Archaeologist</u> , Vol. 56, No. 1. Pg. 55-71.
1975	"The Malacology of the Kane Springs Column and the Paleo-Ecology of Cedar Mesa, Southeastern Utah". <u>Canyonlands Country</u> , ed. James E. Fassett. The Four Corners Geological Society. Pg. 73-79.
1974	"The Malacology of the Kane Springs Column and its Relationship to the Prehistoric Adaptations to Cedar Mesa, San Juan County, Utah". Masters Thesis, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

MANUSCRIPTS IN PREPARATION

"An Archaeological Survey of Proposed Erosion Control Project Sites in the Lower Chippewa River Valley in Western Wisconsin". U.S. Army Corps. of Engineers, St. Paul District. Draft copy complete.

"Ve502: A Multi-component Site in Vernon County, Wisconsin". Manuscript complete.

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MANUSCRIPTS IN PREPARATION

"An Archaeological Survey of the Lake Farms Archaeological District". Manuscript complete.

"The Portage, Wisconsin area in History and Prehistory". For the U.S. Army Corps. of Engineers, St. Paul District.

Also, site reports on three archaeological sites in Western Connecticut.

Also, preliminary site reports on two archaeological sites in the Lake Farms Archaeological District.

PAPERS

- 1979 "The Position of Western Connecticut in the Prehistory of Southern New England". Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Society of American Archaeology in Vancouver, B.C.
- 1977 "Archaeological Excavations in the Madison Area". Delivered at the Mid-West Archaeological Conference, Beloit, Wisconsin.
- 1975 "Archaeological Surveys in the Madison Area". Delivered at a monthly meeting of the Charles E. Brown Chapter of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society.
- 1974 "A Preliminary Report on the 1973 Excavations in the Kickapoo Valley, Wisconsin". Delivered with John Halsey at a monthly meeting of the Charles E. Brown Chapter of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society.
- 1973 "The Cedar Mesa Project, Southeastern Utah". Delivered at a monthly meeting of the Charles E. Brown Chapter of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society.
- 1971 "Cultural Stratification in Unstratified Soils". Delivered at the annual meeting of the New York State Archaeological Society.

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PHILIP H. SALKIN

HONORS

1979	Matching Funds Grant from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin for work in the Lake Farms Archaeological District.
SPRING, 1974	Ford Fellowship.
FEBRUARY, 1972 - May, 1973	Tuition Remission Scholarship, University of Wisconsin-Madison.
1970-1971	Harpur Merit Scholarship (State University of New York at Binghamton).
1968-1971	Dean's List, all semesters, State University of New York At Binghamton.
1968-1971	New York State Regents Scholarship.

ACADEMIC SOCIETIES

Member, Wisconsin Archaeological Survey.
Member, Wisconsin Archaeological Society.
Member, Wisconsin Academy of Arts, Letters and Sciences.
Member, Society for American Archaeology.

AREAS OF INTEREST AND/OR SPECIALIZATION

North American Archaeology with an emphasis on the Northeastern U.S. and the Western Great Lakes.
Environmental Archaeology with an emphasis on problems of Pre-historic Adaptations.
Early Man in the New World.
Method and Theory in Archaeology.
North American Ethnology and Ethnohistory.
Cultural Ecology.

REFERENCES

1. Dr. James B. Stoltman
Department of Anthropology
University of Wisconsin-Madison
Madison, Wisconsin 53706
2. Dr. David A. Baerreis
Department of Anthropology
University of Wisconsin-Madison
Madison, Wisconsin 53706
3. Dr. Walter Tiffany
Anthropology Program
University of Wisconsin-Whitewater
Whitewater, Wisconsin 53190
4. Dr. David Buckholdt
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
Marquette University
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233
5. Dr. Herbert Harvey
Department of Anthropology
University of Wisconsin-Madison
Madison, Wisconsin 53706
6. Dr. William D. Lipe
Department of Anthropology
Washington State University
Pullman, Washington 99163
7. Dr. Wayne Wendland
Department of Geography
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois 61801

Columbia County, Wisconsin

47Co3 - Allen Site

Baraboo, Wis. 1959 Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 11, T11N, R8E

Verbal Description: no data provided except that the site
is located on the Allen Farm

Investigator/Year:

Report/Reference: Wisconsin Codification File

Brown, Charles.

1925 Wisconsin Archeologist, Vol. 4
(N.S.), Vol. 1, Pg. 29.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description:

Allen Site

The Allen Site is described as a village site. No
additional data was provided.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site should be field checked to determine its
present condition and research needs.

Addendum - Archeological Site in Caledonia Township